

R E P O R T
TO THE
GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH
ON A
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
INTO THE SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, AND SUPPLY OF
WATER, AND THE SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE INHABITANTS
OF THE BOROUGH AND PARISH OF
F A L M O U T H ,
IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY ROBERT RAWLINSON, ESQ., C. E.,
SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

NOTIFICATION.

THE General Board of Health hereby give notice, in terms of section 9 of the Public Health Act, that on or before the 24th day of July next, being a period of not less than one month from the date of the publication and deposit hereof, written statements may be forwarded to the Board with respect to any matter contained in or omitted from the accompanying Report on a preliminary Inquiry into the Sewerage, Drainage, and Supply of Water, and the Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants of the Borough and Parish of FALMOUTH, in the County of Cornwall; or with respect to any amendment to be proposed therein.

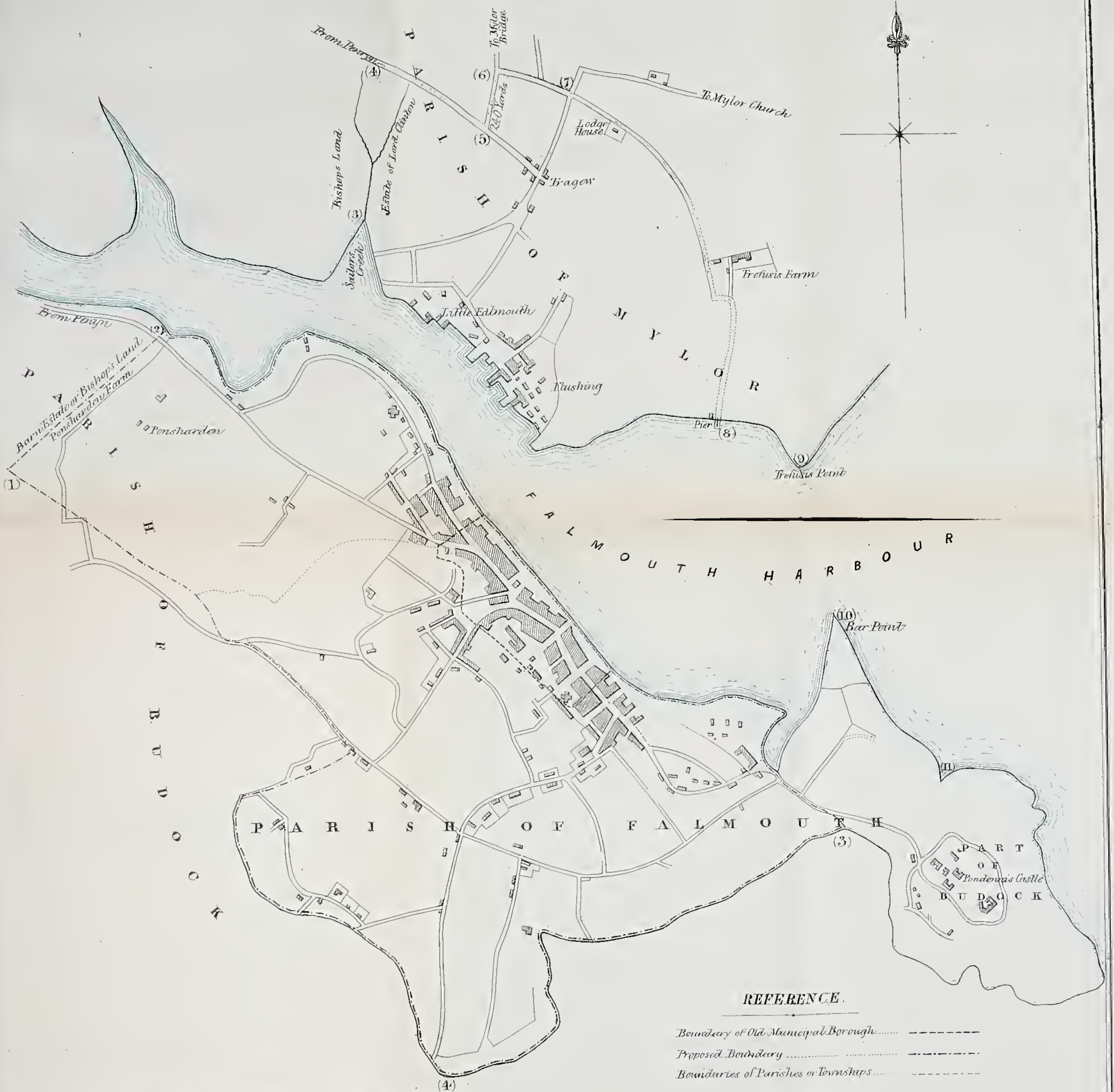
By order of the Board,

T. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Whitehall 12th June 1854.

PLAN OF THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH

Shewing the Boundary to which it is proposed
to apply the Public Health Act.
May, 1854.



N.B. The area to which it is proposed to apply the Act is in the south side of the harbour, and consist of the Municipal Borough of Falmouth—part of the Parish of Butdock, and the Parish of Falmouth. The extreme points of the boundary are numbered 1. 2. 3. 4.

REFERENCE.

- Boundary of Old Municipal Borough.....
- Proposed Boundary.....
- Boundaries of Parishes or Townships.....

Scale, 4 inches to a Mile.

1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile.



CONTENTS.

	Page.
INTRODUCTION—	7
Abstract of the Report	7
Copy of Notice of Inquiry	11
Letters from the Town Clerk as to the Inquiry, &c.	12
Table showing the Area, Number of Houses, &c.	14
LOCAL MORTALITY—	
Registrar General's Return, &c.	15
FALMOUTH UNION—	
Cholera Expenses	17
Relief granted to Cholera cases and continued to pauperised Families	18
Remarks, on Cholera and Fever	18
TOWN OF FALMOUTH—Rental and Rateable Value of	19
POOR RATES—	
Amount levied for Six Years	20
Remarks on the Expenditure of Poor-rates	21
HIGHWAYS.—Amount expended in Five Years	
THE BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH—	
Description of	21
Early History	22
Harbour and Rise of Tides	23
MODERN TOWN OF FALMOUTH—	23
Meteorology	25
Geology	25
Climate of Cornwall	25
Remarks	26
INQUIRY—	26
Names of Gentlemen present at the Inquiry	26
Mr. W. Carne presents a Memorial against the Act	27

	Page.
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE—	27
Evidence by Mr. James Earle	27
Remarks	27
Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants	27
Evidence by Mr. F. C. Bullmore, surgeon	27
„ Mr. John Williams, surgeon	28
„ Mr. John Whitford	28
„ Dr. R. Vigurs	29
„ Mr. R. S. Donnall, surgeon	29
„ Mr. John Hawke	29
„ Mr. John Still	29
„ Mr. Jacob Hamblen, jun.	29
„ Mr. Thomas S. Skinner	30
„ The Mayor	30
„ Mr. John Trotter	30
„ Mr. Joseph Knight	31
„ Mr. H. V. Bailey	31
„ Captain J. Head, R.N.	31
 BURIAL-GROUNDS—	
Evidence by the rector	29
 HIGHWAYS, &c.—	
Evidence by Mr. W. S. Oliver	29
 WATER SUPPLY—	
Evidence by Mr. J. B. Cox	30
 LIGHTING—	
Evidence by Mr. R. P. Wynn	30
Abstract of a Report by the Waterworks Company	31
Scale of Charges as fixed by the Act	32
Regulations	32
 REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS—	
Remarks on the Water Supply	34
„ Gasworks	35
„ Slaughter-houses	35
 SUGGESTIONS AS TO BATHS AND WASHHOUSES—PARTICULARS OF " THE BURIAL GROUNDS—REMARKS—	35
 REMEDIAL WORKS PROPOSED—	
Sewers and Drains	37
Material for Sewers and Drains	38
New Burial Ground—Suggestions	38
Monuments, Tombs and Catacombs	39
Suggestions for Road formation and Street pavements	40
Land Drainage	41

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Cottage Allotment Gardens - - - - -	41
Sailors Homes - - - - -	42
Walks and Recreation Grounds - - - - -	42
General Remarks on Town Improvements - - - - -	42
Remarks as to the Economy of Sanitary Works - - - - -	43
SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS—	
Conclusions - - - - -	44
Recommendations - - - - -	45
Proposed Boundary for the Purposes of the Act - - - - -	45
<hr style="width: 40%; margin: auto;"/>	
APPENDICES.	
APPENDIX A.—Local Proceedings relative to Sewerage, Drainage, Slaughter-houses, &c. - - - - -	
Petition from the Mayor, Corporation and Ratepayers of Falmouth - - - - -	47
Petition from the Parish of Falmouth - - - - -	48
Memorial praying for Delay - - - - -	49
REMARKS—	
The Recorder and Grand Jury advocate the Application of the Act - - - - -	50
Nuisances Removal Act tried and found to be inefficient - - - - -	51
Falmouth Parish—Abstract of Visitor's Reports—Local Measures - - - - -	51
APPENDIX B.—Burial Grounds, Particulars of, by Mr. T. Tresidder, Churchwarden - - - - -	
Churchyard, description of - - - - -	53
Character of Subsoil—a spear or borer has to be used - - - - -	53
Graves are shallow - - - - -	54
Coffins exposed—Ground full of human remains - - - - -	54
No plan of the Ground, or any proper Register kept - - - - -	54
PRIVATE BURIAL GROUNDS—New Cemetery, Particulars of—	
Old Burial Ground—Number of Burials—Scale of Fees, &c., Church Rates levied &c. - - - - -	54
APPENDIX C.—Letter from Captain Head, R. N., as to the defective sanitary state of the Borough in 1845 and in 1853 - - - - -	
APPENDIX D.—Abstract from Report of Surveying Officer on the	
Water Supply - - - - -	58
Description of the site of Falmouth - - - - -	58
„ Falmouth as a packet station - - - - -	58
Proposed measures for supply; sources and quality of the Water - - - - -	59

	Page.
ANALYSES—	
Particulars of the quantity to be supplied	59
On the supply from Springs independent of the College River	60
Of the proposed works	61
„ Capabilities of the supply	62
„ Estimate	62
„ Company	62
„ Rates	62
APPENDIX E.—Boundary proposed in 1837	
Remarks of the Commissioners as to their proposed extension of Boundary	63
Report upon the proposed Municipal Boundary, 1837	63

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (11 & 12 Vict. c. 63.)

Report to the General Board of Health on a Preliminary Inquiry into the Sewerage, Drainage, and Supply of Water, and the Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of FALMOUTH, and of the Parish of FALMOUTH, in the County of Cornwall. By ROBERT RAWLINSON, Esq., Civil Engineer, Superintending Inspector.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN, *London, December 1853.*

Petitions having been forwarded to your Honourable Board, one from the inhabitants of the borough of Falmouth, promoted and signed by the Mayor and members of the corporation, by every medical gentleman in the district; as, also, by more than "one-tenth" of the rate-payers resident within the borough; and one from the rate-payers of the parish of Falmouth, signed by guardians and rate-payers; praying your Honourable Board "To direct a Superintending Inspector to visit the said town and parish, to make inquiry and to examine witnesses with respect to the Sewerage, Drainage, Water supply, &c.; with a view to the application of the said Act, according to the provisions of the said Act in that behalf." (See Appendix A.) In accordance with the prayer of these petitions I was directed to make such inquiry. Notice having been advertised and posted as the Act directs, I proceeded with the said inquiry at the time and in the place named in such notice, and beg most respectfully to submit my Report.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.—The annual mortality in the registration district of Falmouth for seven years, from 1846 to 1852, both inclusive, is 22·6 per thousand; one in five deaths having been from zymotic disease. The mortality in

Falmouth town is higher than this average; correct returns were not, however, obtained. During the seven years enumerated, there have occurred no less than 255 deaths from zymotics; and, probably, calculating from ascertained averages, there have been upwards of seven thousand cases of sickness produced by the same class of diseases. The reasons for this fearful excess of preventible disease are to be found in the medical, and other evidence, given at my inquiry, and embodied in this report. Mr. Charles Bullmore, medical officer, stated:—"Fever prevails in most of the courts. It is invariably associated with dirt and defective ventilation. Rooms not more than ten or twelve feet square by six or seven feet high are crowded by families of ten persons. Have had occasion to confine women in these crowded rooms, amidst a stench most sickening. Father and mother, sons and daughters, live in one room. Much disease is traceable to intemperance. Men are driven from an uncomfortable home to the public-house. Cholera prevails in the same courts and rooms as fever."

Messrs. John Williams, John Whitford, Robert Samuel Donnell, surgeons, and Dr. Richard Vigurs, confirmed this evidence. The whole body of medical men in Falmouth are fully aware of the defective sanitary state of the town, and district; and, by signing the petition in favour of the inquiry, took the only practical means within their power to bring about a beneficial change. The Mayor, who is also a medical practitioner, stated:—"I have known the borough of Falmouth for thirty-four years. I saw cholera extensively in 1832, and have seen fever in the same districts since. I also saw cholera in 1848 and 1849. It occurred nearly in the same places as previously. There are many nuisances now where fever and cholera prevail. I sincerely hope the evidence given will enable us to obtain the power necessary to construct proper sewers and drains. We shall never succeed in knowing good health till we have the Public Health Act in force."

This defective sanitary condition not only produces disease, and death in excess, but it also necessitates an increased expenditure in poor rates. Mr. Skinner, relieving officer, stated:—"I pay, in out relief, from eight to nine pounds per week. Have seen fever in the places I visit, and pay most relief in the worst places. Sometimes, in consequence of fever, I pay from five to eight shillings a week to one family for several weeks. Much of this relief might have been saved if the fever could have been prevented. See

“much misery. Had extra relief to pay for cholera in 1848 and 1849, and continue paying to this day to support some of the families made paupers by cholera.” A return of the union expenses for cholera in 1849 shows that 166*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* was expended by the several parishes; the largest amount, 71*l.* 15*s.*, being for Falmouth town and workhouse. A further return of special cases of relief through cholera shows that one family had cost, up to the date of inquiry, 46*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and that 5*s.* a week was then paid; a second family 44*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and 3*s.* 7½*d.* continued to be paid; a third family 60*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a week; a fourth 32*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* a week, and several lesser sums; making, in the whole, 191*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and 16*s.* 7½*d.* a week. Those persons who oppose sanitary works should consider these figures, which only represent a fraction of the actual money loss to the community.

There is another view of the condition of the poor in Falmouth, and of the poor in the country generally, which demands attention—namely, their moral state. Where human beings are compelled, by force of circumstances, to crowd and live worse than brute beasts, or so called “savages” having free space about them, proper respect for morality or for religion cannot be calculated upon. All experience and investigation prove that vice and crime, in excess, are promoted by overcrowding and by unrestricted intercourse betwixt the sexes from infancy. Father, mother, brothers, sisters and male lodgers crowd one room nightly. The adults habitually indulge in intoxicating drinks; they swear, they quarrel, and the children witness, in misery, all this from their infancy upwards. Example prevails, and hence juvenile delinquency and unblushing prostitution. Ragged schools may ameliorate, but they cannot cure; the work must be commenced in each home. There must be a chance of morality afforded to each child; or extensive reformation need not be expected in the adult. Mr. John Trotter, town missionary in Falmouth, stated:—“There would be much better effects from our teaching, if the people were less crowded and had more means of cleanliness and morality. Drunkenness interferes to a great extent with missionary operations in the town.” Mr. Joseph Knight, town missionary, remarked:—“I find drunkenness and immorality interfere with my labours, and also with the happiness of families.” Mr. H. V. Bailey, scripture reader, confirmed this evidence, and stated:—“I was twelve years scripture reader in Wapping and Ratcliffe-highway. Some of the courts and rooms in

“ Falmouth are as bad as those I visited in London. Find, generally, where persons are most immoral, they are also most filthy.”

In several towns under the Public Health Act, works of sewerage and drainage have been carried out with advantages appreciable to the most violent opponent, nuisances have been removed, cleanly habits have been introduced, disease and death have been reduced, and the moral tone of the district has been raised; but, in no town with which I am acquainted have all the house and room improvements been accomplished which are requisite to the highest state of health and of morality. It will be a work of time to initiate and realise these. Sewerage and drainage, however complete, with a full water supply, form only a part of the improvements necessary even to health.

In the evidence on burial grounds it is stated, there are about forty still-births and twelve unbaptised infants annually, the bodies of which are buried without registration. That is, during the seven years over which the local mortality has been averaged, no less than 364 bodies of infants have been interred without official notice or recognition. This is common to the whole kingdom. I consider the fact worth your Honourable Board's serious consideration. It will be to the advantage of the State to officially recognize every interment.

I have, in this report, offered such suggestions as I considered the evidence warranted. Not having any plans or sections of the district, to a sufficient scale, I could not give an estimate of the cost of the necessary sewers and drains; but, I can say that the work need not be expensive. The town is compact, the streets are short, and their fall is considerable, so that large and costly sewers will not be required. Great care should, however, be exercised in carrying out the works. A correct plan of the district must be made, and the surface and sub-soil peculiarities carefully studied, so as to adapt the sewers and drains to the work they will have to do. No house drain should be commenced without a plan, in detail, showing every local peculiarity. If these simple rules are attended to, there will be few, if any, failures, and those only such as attention will easily rectify.

In conducting this inquiry I received all needful assistance from the mayor and from the town clerk; also from the several medical and other gentlemen who tendered their

evidence. As in most places, there was some opposition; but it arose principally from persons who had seen little of the actual state of the poor, or from owners of property, afraid of expense. The general feeling was, however, in favour of the application of the Act. From experience, I find it is not possible to describe the actual condition of any town without giving offence. Persons who have never inspected the several lanes, courts, and alleys in which excess of disease occurs, deny the truth of even a feeble description. They consider the case "grossly exaggerated," and there is an outcry that the inspector's report "is calculated to alarm strangers, and to injure the town." These parties overlook the local evidence, which is frequently stronger than any remarks the inspector may have made, and they decline to do more than protest; they will not make themselves fully acquainted with all the facts.

To the medical gentlemen of Falmouth I am under especial obligations for the great assistance rendered at the inquiry, and during my inspection. These gentlemen see so much of human misery, caused by want of sewerage and drainage, overcrowding, &c., that they are willing to work, gratuitously, in aid of improvement; and, if men can act disinterestedly, medical men striving to remove sources of disease do so. Filth and fever they find associated; poor law guardians, who oppose sanitary measures, ought to know that fever generally attacks working adults, persons in the prime of life; the head of a family is reduced or removed by it, and the wife and children become paupers. This process has been many times repeated in this union.

Any work of improvement will be slow, and may be tedious; evils which have matured through years of neglect cannot be eradicated so quickly as many wish; and over-zealous haste sometimes errs in attempting too much. The works must be devised with judgment, and they should be executed with care; and above all they should, in their character, be self paying; that is, they should be worth the money value laid out upon them, and this may be secured in most instances.

REPORT.

Copy of Notice as posted and advertised:—

NOTICE.—Whereas, in pursuance of the Public Health Act, 1848, the General Board of Health have directed Robert Rawlinson, Esquire, one of the Superintending Inspectors appointed for the purposes of the said Act, to visit the town of Falmouth, in the County of Cornwall, and there to make public inquiry and

examine witnesses with respect to the matters following ; that is to say,

The Sewerage, Drainage, and Supply of Water.

The State of the Burial Grounds.

The Number and Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants.

The Local Acts of Parliament (if any) for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, supplying with Water, or improving, or having relation to the purposes of the said Act.

The natural Drainage Areas.

The existing Municipal, Parochial or other Local Boundaries.

The Boundaries which may be most advantageously adopted for the purposes of the said Act.

And other matters in respect whereof the General Board of Health is desirous of being informed for the purpose of enabling them to judge of the propriety of reporting to Her Majesty or making a provisional order with a view to the application of the said Act, or any part thereof, to the said town.

Now, therefore, I the said Robert Rawlinson do hereby give notice, that on the Seventh of December next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon at the GUILDHALL, I will proceed upon the said inquiry, and that I shall then and there be prepared; to hear all persons desirous of being heard before me upon the subject of the said inquiry.

Dated this Sixteenth day of November 1853.

ROBERT RAWLINSON.

Letter as to the Place appointed in which to hold the Inquiry; Names of Local Papers; and names of places where public Notices are usually affixed.

"SIR,

Falmouth, 2d November 1853.

"With reference to your communication of the 1st inst. No. $\frac{4210}{53}$, I beg to acquaint you,

"*First*—That the Guildhall can be conveniently placed at the disposal of the Superintending Inspector, for the purpose of the intended inquiry, to be used at such times as may be convenient to the Inspector.

"*Secondly*—That the "West Briton" and "Cornwall Gazette," are the newspapers usually circulated in the borough; they are both printed at Truro, and both published on Friday in each week.

"*Third*—Public notices are usually affixed in the borough, on the following places, *viz* :

"The Parish Church
Two Wesleyan Chapels
Independent Chapel
Baptist Chapel
Bryanite Chapel
Plymouth Brethren Chapel and
Town Hall.

"The Secretary,
"General Board of Health,
"Whitehall, London."

(Signed)

"W. J. GENN.

"Town Clerk."

The following letter from the Town Clerk proves the publication and posting of the Notice, &c. as required by the Act.

“ SIR, *Falmouth, 19th November 1853.*
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., $\frac{4850}{53}$, and in reply thereto, have to inform you, that the notices you enclosed to me have been duly affixed on the doors of the principal churches, chapels, &c., where public notices are usually affixed.
“The Secretary, (Signed) “W. J. GENN,
“Board of Health.” “Town Clerk.”

The following letter from the Town Clerk proves the boundary.

“ SIR, *Falmouth, 9th November, 1853.*
“In reply to your communication of the 8th inst., ($\frac{4611}{53}$)
I beg to acquaint you that the town of Falmouth has a known and defined boundary, which is co-extensive with that of the municipal borough.
“The Secretary (Signed) “W. J. GENN.”
“of the Board of Health, London.”

The Inquiry was held in the Guildhall, on the day, and at the time named in the Notice.

Local Statistics.

TABLE showing the Area, Number of Houses from 1841 to 1851, and the Number of Inhabitants from 1801 to 1851 in the BOROUGH of FALMOUTH.

District or Union.		Houses.						
		Area in Statute Acres.	1841.			1851.		
			In-habited.	Uninhabited.	Build- ing.	In-habited.	Uninhabited.	Build- ing.
Sub-district.	Parish, Township, or Place.							
Mylor	Falmouth.							
	Perranarwothal Parish	1,796	329	29	6	313	25	
	Mylor Parish	5,002	598	42	2	459	67	
Falmouth	Falmouth Parish							
	Falmouth Municipal Borough	989	440	22	8	446	20	
	Falmouth		857	56	0	600	66	
	Budoek Parish		407	37	6	380	23	
	Military in Pendennis Castle						10	
		Houses.						
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.			Building.		
Falmouth		600	66			0		
Penryn and Falmouth		2,143	167			20		

Population.																	
Persons.						Males.						Females.					
1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
1,665	1,897	2,193	2,647	2,569	2,203	693	759	935	1,116	1,085	937	972	1,138	1,258	1,531	1,484	1,246
1,165	1,374	1,952	2,523	2,851	3,198	497	526	785	991	1,109	1,288	668	848	1,197	1,532	1,742	1,910
3,684	3,933	4,392	4,761	4,844	4,953	1,466	1,453	1,849	1,888	1,991	2,570	2,218	2,480	2,543	2,905	2,853	2,388
779	1,514	1,634	1,797	1,942	1,994	334	546	643	715	757	851	445	968	991	1,082	1,185	1,143
				37	75					37	75						

Population.			Hundred
Persons.	Males.	Females.	
4,953	2,570	2,383	
13,656	6,328	7,328	
			No. 2. The number of houses and population contained in the Municipal Borough.
			No. 1. The number of houses and population contained in the Parliamentary Borough.

Note.—The increase (1831) of the population of Mylor is attributed to the circumstance of its being the station of foreign mail packets, 1851. The station has since been removed. A workhouse, in the parish of Falmouth, contained 29 persons in 1841, and 34 in 1851. The Union workhouse is in the Municipal Borough of Falmouth, and contained 86 persons in 1841 and 88 in 1851.

No. 1. The Parliamentary Borough of Penryn and Falmouth consists of the Parish of Falmouth, the Old Borough of Penryn and part of the parishes of Budoek and St. Gluvias, containing respectively 1,229 and 7 inhabitants.

No. 2. The Municipal Borough of Falmouth, which is comprised within the Parliamentary Borough of Penryn and Falmouth, consists of part of the Parish of Falmouth. The Municipal Borough of Penryn which is comprised within the Parliamentary Borough of Penryn and Falmouth consists of the Old Borough of Penryn.

N.B. The population of the municipal borough of Falmouth, and those of parishes adjoining each end, exclusive of the rural or agricultural portions, in fact, the reputed town of Falmouth amounts as nearly as can be calculated to 10,116.

LOCAL MORTALITY.

A RETURN of the Total Number of DEATHS in each of the Seven Years ending 1852, together with the Annual proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Living; also the Number of Deaths in each of the same Years from the zymotic class of Diseases, in the Parish* of FALMOUTH, in the County of Cornwall.

Population in 1841 - - - - - 7,695

Population in 1851 - - - - - 8,151

Years.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	Total.	Annual proportion per 1,000.
Deaths from all causes - -	157	166	177	231	177	165	202	1,275	22.6
Deaths from zymotic diseases	26	19	35	67	27	20	61	255	

* In the Register Books the *Borough* cannot be distinguished from the *Parish*.

General Register Office,
7th November 1853.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

The mortality of the town of Falmouth cannot be distinguished from the parish, the average is therefore diluted below that due to the town proper: but the proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases is as one to five of the whole, showing that preventible disease rages over the registration area. It has been calculated from dispensary and other returns, that to one death there are 30 cases of sickness; therefore, if 255 cases of preventible deaths have occurred in seven years, there have been no less than 7,650 cases of preventible sickness. Sympathy is appalled at a statement so awful.

The following return by Mr. Warn names the principal seats of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases :—

In 1849, 24 deaths from CHOLERA occurred in the following places from 11th July to 15th November.

FALMOUTH TOWN.

Baek-hill	-	-	-	4
Snow's-court	-	-	-	4
Workhouse	-	-	-	3
Fish-strand	-	-	-	2
Jenking's-yard	-	-	-	1
Mill's-yard	-	-	-	1
Upton-slip	-	-	-	1
Allen's-yard	-	-	-	1
Summer-court	-	-	-	1
Arwenaeh-street	-	-	-	1
Market-street (Seldon)	-	-	-	1
				<hr/>
				20

Falmouth Parish.

New-street	-	-	-	1
Woodlane-terraee	}	-	-	1
(landed ill from a vessel)				
Bank	-	-	-	1
Swanpool-street	-	-	-	1
				<hr/>
				4
				<hr/>
				24
				<hr/> <hr/>

In 1852, 31 deaths from DYSENTERY occurred in the following places : 1st case 23d July; the 2d on the 16th Sept.; and the last on the 16th November.

FALMOUTH TOWN.

Baek-hill	-	-	-	3
Snow's-court	-	-	-	2
Workhouse	-	-	-	10
High-street	-	-	-	3
Chureh-street	-	-	-	2
Arwenaeh-street	-	-	-	1
Well-lane	-	-	-	1
Allen's yard	-	-	-	3
Old Post-office-yard	-	-	-	1
Still's-yard	-	-	-	1
Beacon-street	-	-	-	1
				<hr/>
				28

Falmouth Parish.

Woodlane	-	-	-	1
Moor	-	-	-	1
Berkeley-place	-	-	-	1
				<hr/>
				3
				<hr/>
				31
				<hr/> <hr/>

(Signed) WILLIAM WARN.

FALMOUTH UNION :—CHOLERA EXPENSES in 1849.

Parishes.	Cases in each Parish.		Amount allowed to Medical Gentlemen.	Clothing Expenses.	Nurses and other Expenses.	Hospital Expenses.	Total.
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.					
Perran	8	-	£ 5 0 0	£ 3 10 1	£ 2 13 6	£ - - -	£ 11 3 7
Mabe	3	-	£ 1 10 0	£ 0 7 10	-	-	£ 1 17 10
Constantine	8	15	£ 6 10 0	£ 1 19 10	£ 0 6 2	-	£ 8 16 0
Mylor	5	6	£ 2 10 0	£ 0 12 0	£ 1 2 6	-	£ 4 4 6
Budock	1	2	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 2 8	-	-	£ 0 12 8
St. Glauras	1	-	£ 0 10 0	-	£ 0 2 0	-	£ 0 12 0
Penryn	74	340	£ 45 0 0	£ 18 5 8	-	-	£ 63 5 8
Falmouth Parish	5	15	£ 4 10 0	-	-	-	£ 4 10 0
FALMOUTH TOWN	51	102	£ 30 0 0	£ 9 10 0	£ 12 5 0	£ 20 0 0	£ 71 15 0
Workhouse	8	42					
Total	164	522	£ 96 0 0	£ 34 8 1	£ 16 9 2	£ 20 0 0	*£ 166 17 3

N.B. These expenses were altogether exclusive of the permanent charges brought upon the union by widowhood and orphanage. Many families made paupers by cholera remain on the parishes.

(Signed) W. J. GENN,
Clerk to Falmouth Union.

* This sum of 166*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* would have completed the improvement works of 55 cottages at 3*l.* each, or to 33 houses at 5*l.* each; put in drains; substituted soil pan for privy; supplied proper sink and trap in yard, and made all other necessary improvements.

RELIEF granted by the FALMOUTH DISTRICT of the FALMOUTH UNION to CHOLERA cases, and continued to their families, now dependent upon the Union, from Michaelmas Quarter 1849, to the 9th day of December 1853.

	Total Cost.	Present Weekly Relief.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Gibbins (dead), wife and 3 children now dependent - - }	46 6 1	0 5 0
William Thomas (dead), wife and 6 children now dependent - - }	44 2 7½	0 3 7½
Mark Rowe (dead), wife and 6 children now dependent - - - }	60 7 1¼	0 2 6
— Moekett (dead), wife and 5 children now dependent - - }	32 18 6	0 3 0
Mary Drew (dead) - - -	0 12 1½	- -
Richard Rolling (dead) - - -	0 16 2	- -
Graee Toy (dead) - - -	1 2 5¾	- -
Elizabeth Davey (dead) - - -	1 18 7	- -
John Rowe (dead) - - -	0 7 0	- -
Ann Martin - - -	0 7 0	- -
G. Gibbins, wife now dependent -	3 0 0	0 2 6
Total expenditure - - -	191 17 8	0 6 7½

The above deaths occurred in New-street, Falmouth Parish, Jenking's-yard, Snow-court, Fish-strand, Wymis'-hill and Allen's-yard in the town of Falmouth. Fevers have occasionally broke out in the above-named places; also in Beacon-street and Webber-street in the town aforesaid.

(Signed) THOMAS S. SKINNER,
Falmouth, Dec. 9th, 1853. Relieving Officer.

REMARKS.—CHOLERA AND FEVER.—The town of Falmouth stands upon a dry formation (clay slate); there is scarcely a square yard of low or level land. The means of

atmospheric ventilation are good ; and yet fever is said to be ever, more or less, present, and cholera has prevailed to as great an extent as on sites low, flat, and excessively damp. The same remarks apply with equal force to Plymouth, Dover, Tyncmouth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and Sunderland. Cholera is true to no condition but filth. It breaks out in a dirty swamp at the level of the sea, and it rages at elevations hundreds of feet above this level ; if the conditions exist, namely, populations living amidst their own filth. A town may be at the sea margin, as Falmouth, Dover, and Plymouth ; or, inland, and at an elevation of 500 feet, as Bilston and Wolverhampton, in all of which places there has been cholera.

The observation is not new, that filth, in excess, produces disease in excess. The first observant man must have made the discovery. There is however visible filth, and there are gases, generated by decomposition, which are invisible ; these, being most subtle, are often most fatal. The effects of decomposition may be various,— minute particles of decomposing matter may be drawn into the lungs direct, to be absorbed by the blood ; or, there may be an altered electric condition. The atmosphere of a town, street, or yard may be poisoned by human refuse, collected in open or in closed cesspools, in heaped middens ; or, by filth stagnant in channels and gutters. Excess of disease may result from any of these causes. The surfaces of streets, yards, and courts may be very clean, as in Paris, but the atmosphere may be very foul from decomposing refuse in cesspool and sewer beneath the pavements ; and even where sewers and drains of transmission are in use, and where surface cleansing is also attended to, but where rooms are overcrowded, there may be an excessive mortality. The atmosphere is as effectually poisoned, by overcrowding, as by refuse retained in any form above described. The end to be attained by sanitary works or regulations is to secure pure air. An overcrowded drawing-room in a palace may, for the time, become as unwholesome as an overcrowded room-tenement.

TOWN OF FALMOUTH.

Rental and Rateable Value of.

The gross estimated rental of the town is 7,530*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, and the rateable value thereof is 6,275*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

More than one quarter part of the poor-rate (rateable value) is assessed on the owners of tenements, under the Small Tenements Act

POOR RATES collected during the Six Years ending Lady-day, 1853, with Amount expended in Out-Relief, &c.

Amount of Rates.			Amount expended in Out-door Relief, including Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylum.		
Years.	£	s. d.	Years.	£	s. d.
1848	1,770	13 7	1848	807	19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1849	1,905	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1849	755	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1850	1,799	7 1	1850	615	13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1851	1,536	13 0	1851	554	17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852	1,540	15 10	1852	508	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1853	1,373	11 0	1853	436	17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
6)9,926 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			6)3,678 16 11*		
1,654 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$			613 2 10		
Average amount of poor rates.			Average amount of out-relief, &c.		

* The above amount does not represent the actual out-relief given to paupers residing within the town of Falmouth, inasmuch as Falmouth town bears nearly one-fourth part of the cost of paupers chargeable to the common fund of the Falmouth union, who are rendered irremovable from various causes, and the amount thereof is not included in the above particulars.

During the six years ending Lady-day last 57 poor rates were made, being 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ rates in each year, and the amount of the rate per pound averaged 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum.

Out of 9,926*l.* 10*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, the total amount of poor rates collected as aforesaid, 7,757*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* has been paid to the credit of the Poor Law Union, being on an average 1,292*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* annually, and the sum of 1,856*l.*, or 309*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually, has been contributed to the borough fund for municipal purposes.

From highway rates, viz :—

Years.	£	s.	d.
1848	-	-	130 6 7
1849	-	-	128 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1850	-	-	329 18 6
1851	-	-	131 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852	-	-	172 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1853	-	-	171 16 11

6)1,064 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

177 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Average.

During the above period of six years there were seven way rates, each averaging about 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per pound per annum.

From lighting rates, viz :—

Years.	£	s.	d.
1848	-	-	142 2 2
1849	-	-	160 6 9
1850	-	-	121 13 7
1851	-	-	143 12 10
1852	-	-	139 10 11
1853	-	-	139 11 9

6)816 18 0

136 3 0 Average.

There are 31 public lamps in Falmouth town. The management of the lighting rate is vested in a committee elected from the members of the town council. There is always one rate made annually of 6*d.* in the pound.

Remarks.—Those who resist the introduction of works of sanitary improvement, on a plea of “ruinous cost,” should consider the poor’s rate levied. A considerable amount out of this rate is undoubtedly expended in consequence of drunkenness, disease, and poverty, proceeding from defective home accommodation. There are houses and rooms in Falmouth which annually furnish disease and pauperism, costing the parish more than the entire rent. Proper works and regulations may prove even a direct money saving.

TOWN of FALMOUTH.

Amount expended on the Highways.

	£	s.	d.
From 25th March 1848 to 25th March 1849	-	190	15 8
” ” ” 1850	-	241	16 0
” ” ” 1851	-	222	6 6
” ” ” 1852	-	197	17 0
” ” ” 1853	-	215	13 6
	5)	1,068	8 8
Average of 5 years	-	213	13 8½

1848, One rate made at 6*d.* in the £.

1849, Two rates ” 8*d.* ”

1850, One rate ” 6*d.* ”

1851, One rate ” 8*d.* ”

1852, One rate ” 8*d.* ”

Length of roads, 2,022 direct yards ; employ two sweepers with donkey cart and one pavior.

Sweepings sold for manure.

(Signed) W. SLADE OLVER,
One of the Surveyors of Highways.

THE BOROUGH, DESCRIPTION OF.—The corporate body is styled the mayor, aldermen and burgesses; it consists of four aldermen and twelve councillors who have the assistance of several gentlemen named in a commission of the peace issued for the borough, within the limits of which they exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

A separate Court of Quarter Sessions has also been granted under the provisions of 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 76; the present recorder is C. Dacres Bevan, Esq. barrister-at-law.

There are two serjeants-at-mace, one of whom is governor of the prison and performs police duty *by day*; he has apartments in the gaol and a fixed annual salary of 35*l.*; his wife as matron receives yearly 5*l.* The other serjeant resides in the town hall; he performs police duty *by night*; his annual salary is 20*l.* These officers also receive remuneration for any ordinary constabulary duty. The constables are six in number; they are paid wholly by fees.

The council possesses no property, their expenditure is provided for by a borough rate. The market belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Wodehouse; the principal market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in each week. There are no public quays within the town, those without the limits of it belong to the Right Honourable Lord Wodehouse, Lady Basset, and other individuals.

The only private Acts affecting the borough, now in force, are the following:—

16 Charles 2. "An Act for the making the Church erected at Falmouth a Parish Church, and noe parte of the Parish of Gluvias or chapelry of Saint Budock."

22 & 23 Charles 2. An Act for the better explanation of an Act made in the present Parliament entituled "An Act for the making of the Church erected at Falmouth a Parish Church and noe parte of the Parish of Saint Gluvias or chapelry of Saint Budock."

8 & 9 Vict. c. 126. An Act to construct Water Works for supplying with Water the Town of Falmouth, and certain Parishes adjacent thereto in the county of Cornwall.

The *parish* of Falmouth is not within the limits of the *borough*; for ecclesiastical purposes however these places are united and form one district; the two first-mentioned Acts therefore apply equally to both borough and parish.

EARLY HISTORY.—Cornwall holds a prominent place in the early history of Britain; and the harbour of Falmouth must have been a favourite place of resort for the earliest navigators. Leland says of the harbour, "it is notable and famose, and in a manner the principal havyn of all Britain."* The same author (Leland) though noticing every "praty" and even every "poor fischar's town" makes no mention of any town on the present site. Camden, in 1607, names Penryn, Pendennis Castle, St. Mawes Castle, and Arwenack, all in the immediate neighbourhood; but does not mention any town on the site of Falmouth.

Previous to the reign of Charles the Second a village, occupying the site of the town, was known as *Smithick* or *Smithike*, which name is said to have been derived from a smith's shop. There were a few small cottages collected around. About 1613 the rapid growth of the place excited the jealousy of the inhabitants of Truro, Penryn, and Helston, as they petitioned James the First to stay Mr. Killigrew from building, as it would tend to ruin and impoverish those ancient coinage and market towns. The king determined, however, that the erecting of a town at Smithwick could

* According to a recent survey the harbour, with its branches at high water, has an area of nearly ten square miles (6,390 acres).

not be prejudicial to the coinage and incorporate towns aforesaid, they standing at some distance from it; and further stated, as a reason, that every man might lawfully do what he would for the utility and advantage of his own proper goods and lands, even without the approbation or license of the king, or of any contiguous neighbour, who had no nuisance thereby done him. And so Mr. Killigrew proceeded to add to the village of Smithick.*

On the 20th August 1660, in consequence of an application from Sir Peter Killigrew, King Charles the Second issued a proclamation ordering that "Smithike, *alias* Peny-come-quick, † should for ever after that day be called, named, "and known by the name of FALMOUTH." ‡ In the following year a charter of incorporation was granted, and Falmouth became a corporate and market town.

About the year 1672 Sir Peter Killigrew, at a cost of 700*l.*, brought water into the town by a leat which conducted water from Trescobeas, through the grounds of Tregenvor§ and Arwenack || to the south end of Falmouth, where a reservoir was formed from which to supply the town and shipping. Through the improper interference of one of the aldermen these works were destroyed, soon after their formation.

Before the year 1600 there were only a few cottages on the site of Falmouth; by the year 1613 a considerable town had been erected; in 1650 a custom-house was built; in 1652 a market was established; in 1660 the name of Falmouth was conferred by royal proclamation; and in 1661 a charter of incorporation was granted. In the year 1664 there were near 200 houses, and probably about 1,500 inhabitants.

HARBOUR AND RISE OF TIDES.—The harbour of Falmouth is a splendid sheet of water, presenting an area of some ten square miles, protected by high lands, so as to be a safe haven for shipping. Average spring tides rise eighteen feet; neap tides about seven feet. Heavy gales occasionally bring the water in two or three feet above the ordinary level of the tide.

MODERN TOWN.—The town of Falmouth extends about 2,000 yards north-west and south-east along the south-western shore of the harbour; it is built on the side of a hill, there

* The Killigrews had been staunch adherents of the Stuarts during the civil wars.

† Pennz-come-quick, a corruption of the Cornish names Pen-kum-iek or Pen-coomb-ick, the town at the head of the valley by the creek.

‡ Fala or Fal, the Prince's river.

§ Tregenvor, the town through or by which the road passes.

|| Arwenack, *Arwynick*, upon the marsh.

being scarcely any portion level. Nearly the whole of the houses bounding the harbour stand upon walls, which are washed by the tides; the line of wall and the fronts to the harbour being most irregular in line. In breadth the town is about half a mile; it has outgrown the municipal borough limits, and extends into the parishes of Falmouth and Budock.

The streets are steep, narrow, and crooked; but crookedness and narrowness are common to most of the old towns in Cornwall. The buildings rise, terrace over terrace, abruptly from the water to an elevation of more than 100 feet. Some of the house-fronts are constructed of the dark-coloured stone of the district. Some are slated; others cemented, plastered, or lime-washed. The window-heads have not unfrequently flat arches of red bricks, with light-coloured key stones. The slated roofs are dark-grey; so that with dark and light fronts, the red window-heads, and red chimneys, there is much of picturesqueness, if not of beauty, in the appearance of the town. Narrow lanes and steep footpaths lead from the upper to the lower streets. The municipal borough has been very much over-built, and is now extremely crowded. Sites for houses and yards have been excavated in the rock; and, as there is no proper drainage, the refuse from the upper inhabitants flows down to the annoyance and serious injury of those below. Many houses have been erected so that a privy cannot be constructed; and, as there is no effective drainage, the parties cannot put up a water-closet. In some cases one privy serves for many houses, and those who have no privies use a tub, which is emptied at intervals. There is little order or regularity in the buildings; rows of houses vary in their elevation, and many even in line. The working classes do not, in general, inhabit separate cottages, but one room, or at most two small rooms; a family frequently having only one small room. The consequence of this overcrowding is disease in excess. Fevers prevail; cholera raged in 1832, again in 1848 and 1849. The corporation and the guardians have somewhat improved the place since 1848, by roofing and ventilating ash-middens and cesspools; by removing accumulations of refuse at shorter intervals; forbidding pigsties near dwelling-houses; paving yards, and enforcing a more general and regular cleansing and lime-washing. But, finding the most active measures ineffectual, they have now applied for the powers of the Public Health Act to enable them efficiently to sewer and drain the town.

FALMOUTH, improved to the extent it is capable of, will, with its suburbs, become one of the most desirable places of

residence on the southern coast of England. The situation of the town is picturesque, and there are in the neighbourhood some desirable sites for villa residences. South of the town and westward, the land fronts the sea, having a gentle slope towards it; there is a beautiful beach for bathing, protected from north and east winds. There may be perfect drainage, at a moderate cost, and there is a public supply of water which only requires filtering. The advantages of comparatively soft and pure water, combined with site and climate, are seldom found. All places on the chalk or oolites have the great drawback to health.—hard water. A railway now in course of formation will place the town within ten hours of London.

Meteorology.—From a proximity of Falmouth to the British Channel, and a prevalence of south-west winds in winter, the climate is mild, being several degrees above London. There is seldom frost, and snow never lies on the ground for any length of time. Sea breezes prevent excess of heat in summer; and warm ocean currents equalize the temperature of winter. The average annual rain fall is about thirty-six inches.

Geology.—The town stands on *killas* (the local name for clay slate), granite forms the surface inland, rising at Carn Menelis to 820 feet above the sea. The shores of Falmouth harbour, which are principally mica slate and clay slate, rise some 200 and 300 feet above the sea. Dykes, veins, and “lodes” traverse the unstratified and stratified rocks; alluvium,—sand, gravel, marl, and clay,—covering portions of the surface in the valleys. Granite and slate, thinly covered by vegetation, or exposed, forming the higher land.

CLIMATE OF CORNWALL.—The atmosphere of the county is moist, but the climate is genial. There is much vapour, but not an excess of rain. It has been remarked that there is seldom a day on which the sun does not shine; and, though there are many wet days, rain is not of long continuance. South-west winds prevail; and a long line of sea shore, in proportion to the area of land, admits the full force of gales and of storms, producing ventilation so necessary to health. The winters are milder than in England generally, and the temperature steadier, there being little variation in the thermometer betwixt night and day; this rarely exceeds 5° Fahrenheit. Snow seldom lies more than a few days; excessive hail storms are uncommon. This general mildness of the climate is favourable to vegetation, and many plants (myrtles, camillias, &c.) which require house shelter in other

counties thrive in the open air. There are not in Cornwall extensive bogs, marshes, lakes, nor woods; neither is there any extent of flat alluvial land, so that condensed vapour and the rain-fall of the district pass readily off, leaving a subsoil comparatively dry.

REMARKS.—These several natural conditions of site and climate are most favourable to health, if proper sanitary arrangements are attended to. All refuse liable to decompose should be removed, at once, from the vicinity of dwelling houses, pure water should be supplied; full means of external and of internal ventilation should be provided; and the people should be taught to appreciate these requisites to health. The prevalence of cholera is a great reproach. At some places in Cornwall parties have opposed the application of the Public Health Act, on a plea of protecting the working man from the cost. There can be no more fatal mistake, as there is no greater fallacy. Health and strength are wealth to the working man; as, without these he cannot labour. The first question ought then to be, can health be secured? To consider the cost should be a secondary matter. Fortunately this need not be excessive. A cottage may be perfectly sewered and efficiently drained, and a soil pan may be substituted for the offensive privy, at a rental not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week; or, 6s. per annum. One week's disease in a poor man's family will cost either himself, or his parish, at least this amount.

INQUIRY.

Names of Gentlemen who attended the Inquiry.

The inquiry was commenced at the Guildhall, Falmouth, on the 7th December 1853. Amongst the persons who attended this, or subsequent meetings, were Stephen Brougham, Esq., (surgeon,) Mayor; the Rev. William John Coope, rector of Falmouth, magistrate; Thomas Rogers, Esq., and John Ellis, Esq., magistrates; William James Genn, Esq., town clerk; Messrs. Tilly, J. B. Cox, John Williams, (surgeon), E. S. Tregoning, E. Cobon, E. Dunning, Eli Cuttance, and W. S. Oliver, members of the town council; F. C. Bullmore, Esq., medical officer for the union; Mr. W. T. Tressider, churchwarden; Mr. John J. Skinner, clerk to the Falmouth burial board and treasurer to the borough council; Mr. William Carne, chairman of the burial board; Mr. J. Still, assessor; Messrs. J. A. Michell, and T. Olver, guardians of the poor for the town of Falmouth; Messrs. John Barclay and P. H. Gutheridge, guardians of the poor for the parish of Falmouth; Messrs. Robert Snow, builder, and John Hallamore, banker's clerk, waywardens for the parish

of Falmouth ; Messrs. H. O. Bullmore, J. B. Moorman, Samuel Bamfield, and James Bull, solicitors ; R. C. Vigurs, M.D. ; Joseph Fox, surgeon ; R. S. Donnal, surgeon ; Mr. Joseph Olver, civil engineer ; Mr. William Warn, registrar of births and deaths, and others.

*Falmouth, Town Hall,
December 7th, 1853.*

William Carne presented a memorial against the Act, which see. (Appendix A, page 50.)

The evidence is given in the order in which it was presented and taken.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—*James Earle*, late way-

“ There are a few surface drains ; but no proper sewers. In Winchester-buildings there are fifteen yards of square sewer, fifteen by twelve inches, slate bottom ; discharges into sea. In Princes-street there are seven yards ; twelve inches square rubble, slate bottom, opening out on to surface of street. In Market-strand there are four drains all opening into sea. One forty yards in length by twenty inches square ; one seven yards in length by twelve inches diameter ; one ten yards, sixteen by fourteen inches, rubble, falls into first ; one thirty-five yards, of brick, two feet by four feet at the lower end, at the upper end two feet diameter ; falls into the sea.”

“ Killigrew-street.—There is a sewer, or drain, 100 yards in length, of brick, and circular ; two feet in diameter. There are branches of similar diameter.

“ Market street.—There is a sewer seven yards long, of stone, with a slate bottom ; also one of thirty-six yards long, partly of stone and partly of brick.

“ Church-street.—There is a sewer seven yards long by twelve inches square, built of rubble. It empties on to a road, the refuse falling into the sea. These drains have all been made by the waywardens out of the highway rates. There may be some two or three water-closets emptying their contents into them. Have felt the necessity of sewerage very much. The length of highways is about 2,022 yards, that is, of street, within the Falmouth corporate district.”

REMARKS.—This evidence proves that a proper system of sewers is required. Drains made from time to time to take surface water cannot safely be used to pass soil refuse on waterlose ; ; .

Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants.

Evidence of *F. Charles Bullmore*, medical officer to the union, Falmouth District :—

“ Fever prevails in most of the courts. It is invariably found with dirt. Where there is defective ventilation and bad

drainage, there we get fever. There was cholera in 1832, in courts where there is fever now. There was also cholera in 1849, in same places. The sewerage has not been improved, but the places are better cleaned there of late. Found in 1849, that when the people were removed from the filthy courts to higher ground, they got well. In the first outbreak of cholera, in 1832, there were 120 deaths. In 1849 great efforts were made to clean the town, and there were only twenty-seven deaths. Believes there is the power of keeping cholera at bay. There was a strong outbreak of dysentery in 1852, and there were thirty-one deaths in two months; more died of this than of cholera; they were not killed so rapidly, but just as certainly. Cholera prevailed in the same places as fever. One cause of cholera is defective ventilation. Many of the bedroom windows will not open. The rooms are about twelve feet by ten feet square and seven and a half feet high. Ten persons occupy such rooms. Have had occasion to confine women in these crowded rooms, amidst a stench most sickening. Some places and cases are so bad, that I would rather give double the fee I am paid for any one else to attend. Have been obliged to knock out a square of glass in a window to get ventilation. This overcrowding lowers the standard of morality. Father and mother, sons and daughters live in one room. I visit three districts, Falmouth town, Falmouth parish, and parish of Budock. Falmouth district is the worst. If the town were properly drained and cleansed, and sanitary regulations, as to ventilation, well carried out, the union doctors would have little to do. The town is in general very healthy, much of the disease is traceable to intemperance. Men are driven from an uncomfortable home to the public house. The poor, generally, live in single room tenements, which are overeroweded."

John Williams, surgeon to the public dispensary,—

"Fully concurs in Mr. Bullmore's evidence. In the close courts and badly ventilated houses there is a large proportion of scrofula produced or induced, by defective ventilation and bad drainage. This last spring had four patients, from one foul drain being opened, suffering from diarrhœa. Have frequent complaints from people, that the air in their rooms is very bad. In going round the town, as secretary of the Sanitary Committee of the Borough Council, have had complaints from parties that they could not open their windows on account of foul air from cesspool or midden behind; found liquid privy refuse draining under houses, and even into rooms. In Knottwell's-yard this is the case. Falmouth is now in an unusually healthy state."

John Whitford,—

"Has a family of six, and has no privy accommodation, nor any drainage. This cannot be made, because there is no common sewer."

BURIAL GROUNDS.—The *Rector* stated,—

“There is the churchyard, a portion has been used since 1664. There have been burials within the church in vaults which are private. They were objectionable; do not consider them so now. Would object to interments within the church, excepting in iron or in lead, or in vaults hermetically sealed. The burial ground has been for years inconveniently crowded, so crowded that at this time we are breaking up the pathways for graves. Thinks the spiritual condition of the poor might be improved if proper sanitary measures were carried out. The worst portions of the town are inhabited by the least provident portion of the people.”

Dr. Richard Vigurs,—

“Has heard the evidence of the previous medical men. Agrees with it. Thinks one great defect is a want of ventilation within the houses. Drainage will improve all these places; but some houses and rooms will never be fit for the habitations of men. The system of letting houses is in one or two rooms. The town is thus overerowed.”

Robert Samuel Donnall, Esq., surgeon :—

“Have heard the previous medical evidence. The great error is overerowding, and all the drainage in the world will not improve this. Have seen twelve persons in one room, cats, dogs, and parrots. This overerowding should be prevented by law.”

HIGHWAYS, STREETS, SEWERS, DRAINS, &c.—*William Slade Oliver*, waywarden,

“Read evidence as to expenditure, and put in the same. Finds the sewers put in are almost all at dead levels, and they cause much inconvenience to the waywardens and the people in their neighbourhood.”

John Hawke,—

“Thinks nothing can be much worse than the drainage of Falmouth.”

John Still,—

“Owns property in the parish of Budoek. Would wish it to be included under the Act. The residents there are always complaining of the defective drainage. The gutters are scarcely ever cleaned, and when they are, the dirt is thrown up into heaps, and washes back into the channels again.”

Jacob Hamblen, Jun.,—

“Owns property in the parish of Falmouth. Objects to the application of the Act. Believes that drainage will not remove fever. Own six houses, four in Killigrew-street; parts are let off into tenements; one privy to each house. There are no sewers, and the water supply is from a pump.”

WATER SUPPLY.—*James Blatch Cox* stated,—

“The water works were commenced in 1848. Capital expended 12,000*l.* The water is at high pressure. The supply is constant. The scale of charges is according to Act of Parliament. Have 490 customers with taps within their houses, and 180 supplied from external taps.”

LIGHTING.—From private gas works. *R. P. Wynn*, proprietor.

“Gas is charged 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 feet for shops ; for cooking, 3*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 feet. There are public lamps in the borough, in Budock, and in Falmouth parish. 106 lamps cost £339 per annum.”

Mr. Thomas Smale Skinner, relieving officer of the Falmouth district in the Falmouth union,—

“Pays in out-door relief from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per week in the district ; in the town of Falmouth about 5*l.* a week. Have seen fever in the places I visit. Pay most relief in the worst places. Sometimes continue payment five or six weeks to one family, and as much as seven or eight shillings a week. Much of this relief might have been saved, if the fever could have been prevented. See much misery. The people do not complain so much as we complain of the nuisances. Had extra relief to pay for cholera in 1848, and 1849 and pay to this day to some of the families made paupers by the cholera.”

The Mayor, *Stephen Brougham*, Esq., surgeon :—

“Have known the borough of Falmouth for thirty-four years. Saw cholera in 1832 ; saw it extensively. Have seen fever in the same districts. Saw cholera in 1848 and 1849. It occurred pretty nearly in the same places as previously. There has been improvement as far as there could be improvement, without drains. There are, however, many nuisances now where fever and cholera prevail ; accumulations of filth, dirty stagnant pools, and foul privies. There is a great deficiency of privy accommodation in the lower parts of the town. It has ever been my opinion that there will never be any improvement until the town is well drained. I believe the whole of the medical gentlemen have signed the petition for the inquiry.

“The smell from the gasworks is very offensive. I am not prepared to say that this produces disease. The smell is a nuisance, no doubt, and is much complained of.

“I sincerely hope that the evidence given will enable us to have the power granted to enable us to construct proper sewers and drains. We shall never succeed in knowing good health till we have the Act.”

Mr. John Trotter,—

“Was town missionary in Falmouth two years, up to September 1853. Is now sailors' missionary. Knows Falmouth well. There would be much better effects from our teaching, if the people

were less crowded, and had more means of cleanliness and morality. Drunkenness interferes to a great extent with missionary operations in the town."

Mr. *Joseph Knight*, town missionary,—

"Have heard what Mr. Trotter has said and agree with it. My district has a great amount of filth. Find drunkenness and immorality interfere with my labours and also with the happiness of families. There are many places dirty and overcrowded here; there is much disease, and this interferes with my labours."

Mr. *H. V. Bailey*,—

"Am at present one of the town missionaries. Have heard the evidence of the two previous gentlemen. They have not gone beyond the truth in any way. Some of the courts in this place, are as bad as those I visited in London. I was twelve years scripture reader in Wapping, and Ratcliffe-highway. Find generally where persons are most immoral they are also most filthy."

Richard John Head, Esq., Captain, R.N.—

"Read a letter sent to Lord Morpeth, previous to the passing of the law. (Appendix C.) The town has been improved since. There has been a Sailors' Home established, which I think will remove much drunkenness from the streets."

Abstract of a Report by the Water Works Company.

WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. *J. Blatch Cox*, the manager of the water company, stated,—

"That the cost of the works, amounted to upwards of 12,000*l.*; that the reservoir was 176 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Laxton was the original engineer. There are now 400 private takers, and 180 at public taps. He supplied the shipping. An abundant supply always existed."

The Falmouth water-works were incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1847. Extract from directors' report to the inhabitants of Falmouth.

"The company, who have now at the expense of 10,000*l.** brought a supply of water from a considerable distance (three miles), to give to the inhabitants of Falmouth one of the greatest benefits that any town can possess, call on the inhabitants, for whose advantage so large an expense has been incurred, to support the company in their great undertaking, by having the water laid on to their respective premises, especially as the charge, as settled by the Act of Parliament, is of so trifling an amount.

"The great advantages the people of Falmouth derive by the construction of these water-works, are a pure and soft water, and a great saving in domestic operations; and also that fires will be readily put out without the aid of a fire engine, as the water is procured by simply applying a hose to the fire plugs, which are distributed through the town at convenient distances. A trial was made to exhibit its power, and the water, by its natural pressure was thrown up in the lower town from 70 to 100 feet, and in equal proportion over the houses on the upper terraces.

* The actual cost has exceeded 12,000*l.*

SCALE OF CHARGES as fixed by the Act of Parliament.

When the annual rent or value does not exceed	£	s.	d.	When the annual rent or value does not exceed	£	s.	d.	
£5	0	5	0	£53	2	1	6	
6	0	6	0	54	2	2	0	
7	0	7	0	55	2	2	6	
8	0	8	0	56	2	3	0	
9	0	9	0	57	2	3	6	
10	0	10	0	58	2	4	0	
11	0	11	0	59	2	4	6	
12	0	12	0	60	2	5	0	
13	0	13	0	61	2	5	6	
14	0	14	0	62	2	6	0	
15	0	15	0	63	2	6	6	
16	0	16	0	64	2	7	0	
17	0	17	0	65	2	7	6	
18	0	18	0	66	2	8	0	
19	0	19	0	67	2	8	6	
20	1	0	0	68	2	9	0	
21	1	1	0	69	2	9	6	
22	1	2	0	70	2	10	0	
23	1	3	0	71	}	2	11	0
24	1	4	0	72				
25	1	4	6	73	}	2	12	0
26	1	5	0	74				
27	1	5	6	75	}	2	13	0
28	1	6	0	76				
29	1	6	6	77	}	2	14	0
30	1	7	0	78				
31	1	7	6	79	}	2	15	0
32	1	8	0	80				
33	1	8	6	82	}	2	16	0
34	1	9	0	85				
35	1	9	6	88	2	16	0	
36	1	10	0	91	2	17	0	
37	1	10	6	94	2	18	0	
38	1	12	0	97	2	19	0	
39	1	13	0	100	}	3	0	0
40	1	14	0	& upwards				
41	1	15	0	Water Closet or Bath per				
42	1	15	6	House, not exceeding				
43	1	16	0	£10 rental	0	4	0	
44	1	16	6	Exceeding £10 and not				
45	1	17	0	exceeding 15	0	6	5	
46	1	17	6	15 ,, 20	0	7	0	
47	1	18	0	20 ,, 25	0	8	0	
48	1	18	6	25 ,,	0	10	0	
49	1	19	0	Stabling, one horse and				
50	2	0	0	carriage	0	12	0	
51	2	0	6	Ditto two horses	1	0	0	
52	2	1	0	Each additional horse . .	0	8	0	

" Taverns and Inns will be charged at double the rate of Private Houses, and water for other than domestic use, for trading purposes, will be supplied by special agreement.

" Houses occupied in conjunction with retail shops, will be charged on the ordinary scale up to 40*l.*, and at one-half the ordinary rate on the rental above 40*l.*

" REGULATIONS. 1.—The company will lay down a service pipe to each house, where the same shall not exceed fifteen feet from the main pipe, at a cost of *ten shillings* to the owner or occupier.

"2.—The owner or occupier must, at his own expense, lay down and maintain all the pipes and apparatus upon his premises, or for his use, and of the strengths and descriptions, and subject to the rules following, viz:—

A.—The pipes must be of not less than the following weights—

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	6 lbs. per yard.
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch	7 lbs. do.
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	8 lbs. do.

B.—The drawing cocks must be of brass, and of the kind called "screw down, Lambert's, Carter's, or Chrimes' patents; and in courts or houses, must be protected by a casing, and either made self-acting or to open with keys.

"C.—Every water closet must be one of the kinds known as "the pan closet," or "self-acting closet," and must be provided with a full and complete apparatus, comprising service cistern, basin, pan trap, &c., excepting that the self-acting closet may have substituted for the pan a service box and double valve to let down a regulated quantity of water. The pan closet is, however, recommended to be used.

"3.—The water must not be allowed to run to waste either wilfully or by neglect; nor must it be used for any other purpose, or to any greater extent, than shall have been agreed for.

"4.—No pipes must be attached to the works of the company, or to any pipes or apparatus connected therewith; nor must any alteration be made in any existing pipes or apparatus without due notice being given to, and the consent of the proper officer of the company being first obtained.

"5.—The supply and use of water for trade and manufactures must be open to inspection and admeasurement whenever required; and such information must be, from time to time, afforded as will be sufficient to enable the company to obtain a satisfactory account of the quantity of water actually consumed.

"6.—Every person who shall be supplied with water by the company, and who shall permit the use of the same by any other party, will be liable to a penalty of *Five Pounds*, and every person who shall unlawfully use such water will be liable to a penalty of *Ten Pounds*.*

"7.—The company are desirous that the private business of fixing water services shall be open to all the plumbers of Falmouth; but inasmuch as it is essential that the work shall be well executed, and that the company shall possess full knowledge of the state of the undertaking, it is requested that no plumber, or other workman,

"(NOTE.) The charge for soil-pans, water-closets and baths ought to be included in the rent-charge, and not as in the above list form a separate item. One penny per week for cottages, or 4s. 6d. per annum ought to include the charge for a soil-pan. In all cases a tap should be taken within the walls of each cottage. External pipes for service should be abolished.

* The company, by placing external stand-pipes for the use of the poor, offer a direct temptation to the stealing of water. A magistrate would certainly take this into consideration before punishing any one found guilty.

be allowed to do or perform any work connected with the supply of water until he shall have been admitted and appointed by the company, as "an authorized water-works plumber," and shall have entered into a written engagement to conform to the rules, and comply with the regulations of the company, in relation to the management of the water-works.

"(Signed) BENJ. SHAW, *Chairman.*

"N. B. The water will be constantly on.

"It is hoped that waste of the water will be avoided, and that every one will be careful that the regulation made by the legislature will be attended to, as the breach of these will incur penalties from 5*l.* to 10*l.*; to avoid the plea of ignorance, the penalties are here set forth, that all persons may be informed how these penalties may be avoided by adhering to the rules.

"The company have one of their men, W. Hughes, appointed to lay on the fifteen feet of pipe for 10*s.*, but they feel it necessary to appoint also Mr. Cox to lay on the water at the same charge of 10*s.* Applications to him will be attended to, and also at the office as usual."

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Remarks on the Water Supply.—The company will find it in every way to their advantage to secure the custom of every family in the district, and this can only be done, firstly, by filtering the water so as to make it bright and pure to the eye; secondly, by preserving a constant flow through the mains so as to prevent stagnation and rust; thirdly, to secure to the users such advantages and conveniences, at so cheap a cost, as shall make it extravagant to retain any other form of supply. At present the water is dull and turbid. Filtration will remove this. At times it is said to be tainted by the rusting of the pipes. A quicker and more constant draft will remedy this. A full consumption, up to the capacity of the works, will be the most profitable for the company, and the best and most economical for the inhabitants.

Galvanized and plain iron pipes, with screw points, have been used for house-services in many places with much advantage. For soft water these are safer and better than lead.

Water, at high pressure, may be used with great advantage for power. Small water-engines may be made to do work from any fraction of a horse up to many horse power. The pressure of the water being, as the height of the column, and the diameter and length of the main; water cranes on the piers or quays of seaports supersede every other form of power where they have been tried.

Remarks on the Gas Works.—Falmouth and its suburbs are lighted with gas. The works are situated within the town; they were complained of as being the cause of a nuisance. Some of the inhabitants stated that the smell prevented them opening their windows, and the drainage of tar into the harbour was also complained of.

There are seventeen retorts in use, capable of making 2,500 cube feet each per day. Six additional retorts were being put up at the time of the inquiry, and it is anticipated there will, during winter, be full use for twenty-three retorts. The price charged is 5s. 10d. and 3s. 9d. per 1,000 cube feet.

The lamps are placed on posts too high from the ground, and they are not properly cleaned. Half the power of the light is lost, at times, by dirty lamp glasses. The price may be reduced with advantage to the maker as to the consumer, and there is this encouragement, all those companies which pay the best and steadiest dividend have a low scale of charges; 3s. or even less per 1,000 feet. Companies charging 8s. per 1,000 feet, paying a more uncertain dividend. A low price induces consumption, and an establishment working up to its capacity is more cheaply managed than one working below this.

Remarks on Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses are not properly drained; heaps of refuse with blood and offal are retained near them, which cause much nuisance. The practice of feeding swine on the garbage of slaughter-houses is most offensive and very objectionable. Meat so fed is not wholesome.

Properly constructed slaughter-houses, well drained and regularly cleansed, are of great advantage to butchers. Rigid cleanliness is absolutely necessary to preservation of meat. The inner walls should be set or pointed with cement, and, with the floor, should present an even and smooth surface, that they may be regularly washed. The rooms should be lofty, and the roof so constructed as to admit of profuse ventilation. All refuse matters should be removed daily.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—Wash-houses for the inhabitants of Falmouth would be a great boon if properly situated and economically managed; such institution would be more than equivalent to adding a room to each tenement. The discomfort of washing in a small crowded room is very great. If the weather is wet, damp clothes are hung up about the confined space within doors; if fine, lines and poles are rigged out of windows in narrow lanes, confined courts and passages, impeding ventilation;

the clothes also become tainted by foul gases evolved from privies and cesspools.

The construction of wash-houses may be a means of introducing comfort to the working man's fireside, and of preserving him from the dram shop or beer house. Baths may be added, as their use is induced.

PARTICULARS OF THE BURIAL GROUNDS.—The principal burial ground in Falmouth is the parish church-yard. A portion of this ground has been used for interments since about the year 1660. New ground was added in the year 1745, and again in the year 1800. The whole is, however, occupied, and over-crowded. There are 114 family vaults in the open ground, and eighty-eight within the church. There have been no burials in common graves within the church during the last forty years. But nearly one-half of the ground on which the church stands (there having been an enlargement of the structure,) was formerly part of the burial ground, and is very full of human remains. There have been interments in vaults, within the church, as under:—

BURIED in Vaults within the Church.

Year.	Number buried in Vaults within the Church.
1808	2
1811	1
1812	1
1815	1
1838	1
1841	1
	Total 7

The usual depth to which graves are dug, in the open ground, is from three to four feet. The surface space allowed for an adult's grave is seven feet by two feet six inches. Old coffins and human remains are frequently disturbed in digging new graves.

The total annual number of interments for the seven years, ending 1853, is as under:—

146 $\frac{2}{3}$ registered, exclusive of about 40 still births annually, and about 12 unbaptised infants annually; none of which are entered in the register book of burials.

NUMBER of BURIALS registered in the years ending 31st October

1847	-	-	-	140
1848	-	-	-	127
1849	-	-	-	175
1850	-	-	-	149
1851	-	-	-	119
1852	-	-	-	123
1853	-	-	-	192

7) 1,025 Total of 7 years.

146 $\frac{3}{7}$ Average of 7 years.

REMARKS.—It appears, that during the last seven years, 364 bodies of infants have been buried, without any tangible record being kept. This neglect takes place throughout the whole kingdom, and evidence has been given, showing that such neglect, in many instances, covers infanticide, and countenances an escape of crime.

A complete registration ought to be made compulsory.

REMEDIAL WORKS PROPOSED.

Sewers and Drains.—Not having a plan on a sufficiently large scale, or any sections of the district, I cannot do more than indicate a general outline of such a system of sewers and drains as will be applicable. The first consideration is the area or areas to be drained, as a site may present several drainage areas; the next consideration will be the gradient and outfall or outfalls, if more than one is required. The area will govern the dimensions of the main sewers, the secondary branches, and minor drains. House-drains should not be less than four inches internal diameter. Secondary drains should in all cases, when practicable, be carried up to the backs of houses, so as to prevent the necessity of house-drains being brought beneath floors, and also that the shortest length of drain-pipe may be required, thereby securing the best fall and incurring least expense. House-drains ought not to have a fall or inclination less than 1 in 60. Water-closet, sink, and yard drains may be trapped with a plain bent pipe. All forms of mechanical traps ought to be avoided, as expensive in the first instance, most troublesome in use, and at all times inefficient. Proper means of ventilation must be provided for sewers and drains, at the highest points, and this may be accomplished so as not to be a nuisance. Each street and road should have its appropriate sewer, and each court, house, and yard its proper drain. Open cesspools should be abolished, and waterclosets

or common soil pans should be substituted for the privies now in use. Any accumulation of refuse in large, exposed, or covered middens should be prevented by a regular removal of all such refuse at short intervals.

Material for Sewers and Drains.—Earthenware tiles will form the best and cheapest sewers and drains for Falmouth. They may be so graduated to the work they have to perform, and may be laid at such rates of inclination, that they will transmit all slop and soil refuse and continue comparatively clean. This is of the utmost importance, as large sewers of deposit are only vast retorts, in which gas highly dangerous to health is generated, to be passed into the streets and houses.

The cost at which sewers and drains may be laid should also be attended to. Tile-pipes for house-drains four and six inches diameter have been laid at a depth of eight feet, including pipes, excavation, and making the ground good at a cost of 3s. and 2s. 6d. per lineal yard. The first cost to drain an entire street was 12s. 6d. each house, including house and yard drain, with traps complete. The first cost in Falmouth, from local peculiarities, may, however, exceed this sum.

In laying sewers in Falmouth care must be taken not to allow the pipes to be bedded hard on rock, nor to be covered with rock or gravel, which may fracture them. If the trench is in rock a portion of fine earth or clay must be placed beneath, to receive the pipe, and it should be covered with similar material. In loose ground the pipes may be laid in concrete. Cast iron pipes may require to be used for some of the outlets, and to receive the shock of water from the higher parts of the district.

It will require some previous experience of the difficulties to be encountered, and much care, cheaply and effectively to sewer and drain Falmouth.

New Burial-ground.—A new burial-ground has been formed for Falmouth. Regulations for its management and use are of more importance than many persons imagine. The following brief suggestions are offered to the Burial Board for their consideration.

With regard to the question of interments, much information has recently been brought together by *Edwin Chadwick*, Esq., C.B., in his report, "The practice of Interments in Towns," presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1843; By *J. C. Loudon*, F.L.S., &c., "On the laying out, planting, and managing of Cemeteries, and on the Improvement of Church-yards," published in 1843; and also in the more

recent report by the *General Board of Health*, "On a General Scheme for Extramural Sepulture," presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1850. These publications, which may readily be obtained, embody a vast amount of information well worthy of consideration.

The land set out for the Falmouth cemetery has a dry subsoil, sloping surface, and beautiful site; it may be made very complete. The natural contour is of importance. A level plain cannot be made so picturesque as a surface diversified with moderate undulations, where terraces and monuments will show to best advantage.

The site should be well drained, the approaches should be good, and the main roads of a proper width. The fences should be neat, and such as will allow of the freest possible ventilation. The walks should be dry, and capable of affording easy access to all parts of the ground. Any buildings erected within the walls, church or chapel, should be appropriate in style and in conformity with the requirements, forms, and usages of Christian burial. Egyptian, Grecian, or Roman temples do not harmonise with an English landscape, neither do they accord with feelings inspired by Christian worship. Norman or Gothic architecture affords almost infinite variety in style and arrangement. Solemnity, grandeur, elegance, and beauty may be combined in a building suited to our climate; and, also, be peculiarly Christian in its general character.

In laying out a ground much taste may be exhibited; but there are two extremes to be avoided—namely, a meagre barrenness, or a too profuse expenditure. A cemetery should not be planted like a pleasure-ground, neither should it be left bare of appropriate vegetation. There are many trees, shrubs, and perennial herbaceous plants adapted for cemeteries which are appropriate in appearance, and, from their character, useful in absorbing the gases of animal decomposition in their growth.

Well-kept roads and walks, with a neatly trimmed surface of grass, judiciously diversified with trees, shrubs, and grave-spaces planted with flowers, will present a more appropriate appearance than serried rows of head-stones and clumsy tombs, designed without taste, and crowded together without judgment—glaring and tawdry when new—neglected dirty ruins and moss-grown in their age. No amount of original expense can compensate for after care. Many graveyards present a bitter satire upon human vanity, and testify to the hypocrisy and the brevity of paraded sorrow.

Monuments, Tombs, and Catacombs.—Extravagant expenditure upon monuments and tombs ought to be avoided;

they tend to no useful purpose. One of the prettiest sights in a cemetery is a grave-plot enclosed with a low border, the surface neatly planted annually with flowering shrubs.

Constant care and attention may be secured for the planting and perpetual maintenance of a grave—in some cemeteries 10*l.* 10*s.* is charged, in others half this sum. Many an unmeaning monument costs ten times as much, and, after its erection, is neglected and allowed prematurely to decay.

Catacombs and brick vaults ought not to be constructed; Decomposition may be retarded, but it cannot be prevented. A range of modern catacombs offers one of the most repulsive sights it is possible to look into. Coffins in a damp vault, ranged upon stone shelves, cannot move even feelings of respect: the once glittering tinsel is tarnished; the cloth covering is rotten and mildewed; the outer shell has cracked and split; the place is gloomy at noonday; the atmosphere is dense and unwholesome; foul-looking insects crawl about; huge spiders weave their webs over roof and wall, or from coffin to coffin; name-plates are obscured by corrosion; the whole scene is revolting. The sexton pauses to enter, until the door has been opened for ventilation, or until his eyes have in some degree accommodated their power of vision to the “darkness visible.” Could friends who have consigned their relations to this horrible mode of interment see the existing state of things, they most probably would regret that “kindred earth” had not been allowed to “cover their dead out of their sight,”

Suggestions for Road Formation and Street Pavements.—The site of either street or road should be well drained, and suburban or country roads should have open side ditches filled in; a foundation of dry materials should, in all cases, be laid to protect the sub-soil from wear, or from working up to the surface. Most of the mud found on paved roads has, by vibration, risen up through the joints to the surface: a well-formed foundation prevents this.

The cross section of a street or road should be almost flat, that the wear may be uniform over the whole surface: a proper arrangement of side channels will remove surface-water. A road too much rounded is worn at the “butt” or crown, whilst the sides have little or no traffic over them.

A good pavement should have a smooth and even surface, that wheeled vehicles may pass over it at ordinary velocities with the least jolting. The material should be hard, to resist wear; and it should offer sufficient footing to horses to ensure perfect safety. Small cubes of granite, set close, seem to make the best street pavement; they form the best surface.

Macadamized roads should be formed out of sound material ; the stone should be hard, to resist wear ; it should be broken to a uniform size, that the wear may be equal ; and fine material should be mixed with it, that the whole may set before the separate stones are rounded. When a macadamized road has been formed, it requires constant attention to preserve it in order ; it must be regularly cleansed in wet weather, and be properly watered and cleansed in dry weather.

Neglected, imperfect, and bad roads are most expensive ; horse-power is wasted upon them, frequently to an extent of fifty per cent. The best advertisement a landowner can put upon building-land will be a good road. The greatest recommendation to cottage or house property is a well-paved and clean street, yard, or court.

Land Drainage, &c.—Deep drainage of land not only increases the fertility of soil, but also raises the temperature of the air, diminishes fog, and renders the general condition of the atmosphere healthier. Evaporation, by absorbing much latent heat, reduces the temperature of the air immediately in contact with the soil and growing plants several degrees ; radiation of heat, producing fog, and reducing the temperature of the air from 10° to 15° . Dr. Dalton estimated the annual deposit of dew over England at five inches in depth of water, or equal to one sixth of the entire annual rainfall.

COTTAGE ALLOTMENT GARDENS.—In many counties land near to towns and villages is let out to labouring men, on the condition that it shall be cultivated by spade labour, small premiums being given annually for those allotments best cultivated. The land is not granted as a charity, but is fairly rented and a regular payment insisted upon. Charity does not consist in giving ; an indiscriminating, ready, and free giver frequently fosters vagrancy, and maintains profligacy. The aged, the infirm, and the sickly must be sought out, and may be relieved with safety. But true charity will strive to enable working men to do without pecuniary relief. Garden allotments are one means of accomplishing this. To those of sedentary employments spade husbandry affords the best form of out-of-door exercise. In a garden there is ever something to do ; and, what is of most consequence to the poor labourer, something to own. Idle companions are shunned and the beer house is forsaken. There are many examples of cottage garden allotments having proved eminently useful ; at Birmingham, at Secombe in Cheshire, at Ahwiek, under his Grace the Duke of Northumberland,

at Dorchester, and at other places. Each acre is divided into eight allotments, each being let at an annual rental. The rent should be proportionate to the price of land in the neighbourhood.

There are many corporate and other towns in England having large money incomes ; and, with few exceptions, the rule is the larger the corporate or other public income, the worse the social and sanitary condition of the place. Many charities, and even some charity schools degrade. There has, probably, been more money bestowed and wasted in England upon *pseudo-charity*, which has demoralised, than would have served to place the same number of families in a condition to enjoy the health necessary to honest and independent labour. Man is unquestionably social, but it does not follow that socialist doctrines, as taught, are true. An aggregate of isolation will be the strongest state of society, a community in which each family can live in comfort ; a city or town in which each house and each room contains the simple requisite of health, pure air. Public lecture rooms and pleasure grounds may be added ; they must not supersede these more important home requirements.

SAILORS' HOMES.—Sailors, on landing, are exposed to temptations of the most demoralising kind,—keepers of common lodging-houses, beer-houses, and places of worse character have *touters* waiting to entice them ; and it is with difficulty a man, not disposed to vice, can repulse these “land sharks.”

In Falmouth there is a Sailors' Home, small, well-conducted, but inadequate to the requirements of the place. To establish houses of this class is true charity ; and, once established, good management will make them almost, if not altogether, self-paying. This, so far as the healthy are concerned, ought always to be the object in view. The disabled and the sick cannot so easily be impostors.

WALKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.—There are several beautiful walks in the suburbs of Falmouth, and splendid prospects from the high lands near. Ships of all nations pass up and down Channel or enter the harbour for purposes of trade or shelter. Scores of vessels at one time ride at anchor, adding life and variety to the scene.

GENERAL REMARKS ON TOWN IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Improvements have of late years been carried out in many towns to a large extent, and, although heavy rates have been levied, and large sums of money have been expended, the

local annual mortality has increased with the growth of the population. Such a result ought not to follow any outlay of public money. To guard the inhabitants of Falmouth against such mistakes, I offer the following remarks:—

Town Improvements may consist in forming sewers, drains, and public water-works. These may add nothing to the beauty of the streets, nor to their convenience for traffic; but they may reduce the mortality and thus prevent much human misery.

Rates may be expended in opening out courts and confined places, in widening narrow streets, in rounding protruding corners, or in erecting covered markets and costly public buildings. These may not interfere with the salubrity of the place in any degree. If good local government consists in securing the highest state of health to the whole people, it is clear works which will best secure this should be the first undertaken. There are, however, many examples to the contrary. Many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been laid out in pulling down and rebuilding, without the sanitary state of the towns being in any corresponding degree improved.

The first requisite to health is pure air. To secure this amidst a town population all fluid and semi-fluid refuse, liable to decomposition, must at once be removed from the site; cesspools must be abolished; sewers and drains through which such refuse will flow should be substituted; streets paved, and all lanes, passages, yards and courts, flagged, or otherwise finished so as to admit of sweeping or washing; ashes, and other solid refuse being removed at short intervals. A Local Board may initiate and execute the works described as also adopt and enforce the regulations named so as to preserve the streets and yards clean. This is the first requisite to clean and wholesome dwellings. Much of the vice and recklessness found in towns is the result of a partial or total neglect on behalf of the local government of all sanitary regulations. In streets and courts unsewered, undrained, and unpaved, filthy and uncleansed, there will be dirty houses; and, most probably, rooms overcrowded and ill ventilated. There may be neglected houses and dirty rooms in clean streets and courts; these the parish authorities may deal with, if they generate disease and pauperism. Experience proves that the industrious poor will live cleanly, if an opportunity is afforded to them.

REMARKS AS TO THE ECONOMY OF SANITARY WORKS.—
Many parties have a difficulty in realising to their minds a *money-loss* by defective sanitary arrangements; such persons

have also a similar difficulty in understanding the terms "preventible sickness" or "preventible deaths;" they think which is, in a measure, quite true, the poor must be sick, and must die, under any, even the best, sanitary regulations, but with this difference:—A poor family situated in a district not drained and defectively ventilated—without privy convenience, or that of the worst kind—is unhealthy; is afflicted with fever; all the spare earnings are expended upon medicine; parish relief is applied for, and, when the head of a family is also deprived of the power to work, it becomes a temporary burden to the parish, and, if the head be removed by a premature death, the remaining portion of such a family (wife and children) become in too many instances permanent paupers; families once degraded into receiving parish relief rarely ever recover their independence. The whole cost attendant on this deteriorating and degrading process is so much money-loss to the community.

This is not a mere supposititious case, but one which actually exists, many times repeated, in the borough and parishes of Falmouth and Budock. (See the evidence of Dr. Bullmore, and the other medical men). The remedy consists in effecting proper works of sewerage, and in carrying out efficient sanitary works and regulations, in providing means of health, and in compelling cleanliness externally. Neglect is more costly than even expensive sanitary works and arrangements; but there will be an actual saving in well-devised works, if efficiently regulated and properly superintended.

This question of sanitary improvement cannot be too deeply considered. It lies at the root of all social progress. The only safe method of helping the poor is to place them in a condition to help themselves; to enable them to retain a state of comparative health, independence, and comfort.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Having duly conducted the inquiry intrusted to me by your Honourable Board, and having considered the several peculiarities of the borough of Falmouth and the requirements of the ratepayers, I beg respectfully to present the following recommendations for consideration:—

Conclusions.—1. That Falmouth is a "place" having a known and defined boundary.

2. That there are local Acts of Parliament in force, but that they do not provide sufficient power for the government of the borough. That it is the wish of the corporation and ratepayers, as named in their petition, that the powers of

the Public Health Act should be granted, that a local board may be formed for the several purposes contemplated and provided for in that Act.

3. That the sewerage and drainage are imperfect.

4. That the parish burial-ground is unduly overcrowded. That there is a new burial-ground adequate to the requirements of the place, and that grave-yards within the town should be closed.

5. That power is required to pave courts, to regulate slaughter-houses, to prevent overcrowding, and to remove all means of nuisance at short intervals.

6. That many cesspools exist, highly injurious to the inhabitants. That to remedy these evils house-drains should be constructed.

That I consider the works required may be devised and executed with more economy ; and that the general affairs of the borough may be administered with more efficiency than at present, if one establishment exercise full powers over the area proposed.

Recommendations.—Taking into consideration the wishes of the ratepayers, and the deficient means for local government, as set forth in this report and summary of conclusions, I beg respectfully to recommend that your Honourable Board will grant the prayer of the petitioners, and will allow the Public Health Act, 1848, (except the Section 50 in the copies of that Act as printed by Her Majesty's printers,) to be applied to the proposed district, including the whole of the municipal borough of Falmouth, parts of the parish of Falmouth and parish of Budock, &c., as shown in the plan herewith furnished and as herein described.

PROPOSED BOUNDARY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Boundary Line.—From the southern and westernmost point (1), in the parish of Budock, at which the boundary of the parliamentary borough of Penryn and Falmouth crosses the boundary fence of the Barn Estate or Bishop's land, (which boundary fence divides the said Barn Estate from Pousharden Farm), north and eastward along the boundary fence of the Barn Estate to the point (2) ; thence eastward along the northern shore of the harbour to point marked 3, and west and south of Pendennis Castle to point marked 4 ; thence westward along the boundary of the said parliamentary borough to point (No. 1) first named.

That the Local Board of Health, to be elected under the

said Public Health Act, may consist of twelve persons. Six to be elected by the council of Falmouth; three by the ratepayers of the parish of Falmouth; and three by the ratepayers of Budock; or such other numbers as may be found more suitable, as provided in the 12th section of the Act.

That every person elected from the aforesaid parishes shall, at the time of his election as member of the said Local Board, and so long as he shall continue in office by virtue of such election, be resident, as in the said Public Health Act, 1848, is required, and be seised and possessed of real or personal estate, or both, to the value or amount of not less than 500*l.*; or shall be so resident and rated to the relief of the poor of the district upon an annual value of not less than 15*l.*

That the first election take place within one month after a provisional order shall have been obtained for the application of the Act to the proposed district; and that the annual election in the parishes of Falmouth and Budock to replace the retiring members take place on the first day of November in each year.

I have the honour to be

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT RAWLINSON,

Superintending Inspector.

To the General Board of Health,

§c. §c. §c.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PARISH OF FALMOUTH.

Local Proceedings relative to Sewerage, Drainage, Slaughter-houses, &c., and to consider as to the necessity of applying for the Public Health Act.

The committee was appointed by the guardians on the appearance of cholera and after receiving the General Board of Health Notifications.

Extract from Minutes of Sanitary Committee 5th October 1853.

“That the general state of the public and private sewers and drains, and of the slaughter houses, be referred to a committee, consisting of the guardians and waywardens, together with the following gentlemen: Mr. S. Tressider, Mr. J. Devonshire, Captain Paseoe, and Captain Bradfield, to confer, if needful, with the guardians of Budock, the municipal authorities of the town, and the clerk of the board of guardians, with a view to causing a petition to be presented to the General Board of Health, for the establishment of a Local Board, or to devise some other mode of remedying the evils complained of.”

“The petition from the parish was the result.

Letter sent to the General Board with the Petition.

“SIR,

“Falmouth, 24th Oct. 1853.

“I send you at foot a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the borough council held this morning, and in compliance with the terms thereof, I now enclose to you the petition referred to in such resolution.

“The Secretary, (Signed) “W. J. GENN,
“General Board of Health.” “Town Clerk.”

Mr. Williams laid before the council a petition, signed by a considerable number of the principal ratepayers of the town, praying for the appointment of a Board of Health; and after considerable discussion, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Brougham:

“That the said petition be at once forwarded by the Town Clerk to the General Board of Health, accompanied by a statement, showing the following particulars, viz., the number of parties assessed to the town poor-rate, the number of signatures to the petition, the rateable value of the property assessed, and the proportion thereof represented by the petitioners.

Preamble of the Petition praying for Inquiry, from the Mayor, Corporation, and Ratepayers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1848.

Whereas by the Public Health Act, 1848, it is enacted that from time to time after the passing of that Act, upon the petition of not less than one-tenth of the inhabitants rated to the relief of the poor of any city, town, borough, parish, or place, having a known or defined boundary, not being less than thirty in the whole, the General Board of Health may, if and when they shall think fit, direct a Superintending-Inspector to visit such city, town, borough, parish, or place, and to make public inquiry, and to examine witnesses as to the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, the state of the burial-grounds, the number and sanitary condition of the inhabitants, and as to any local Acts of Parliament in force within such city, town, borough, parish, or place, for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, supplying with water, or improving the same, or having relation to the purposes of this Act; also as to the natural drainage areas, and the existing municipal, parochial, or other local boundaries, and the boundaries which may be most advantageously adopted for the purposes of this Act; and as to any other matters, in respect whereof the said Board may desire to be informed, for the purpose of enabling them to judge of the propriety of reporting to Her Majesty, or making a provisional order as mentioned in the said Act.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, inhabitants of the *town of Falmouth*, in the county of Cornwall, and rated to the relief of the poor of and within that town, and being not less than one-tenth in number of the inhabitants rated to the relief of the poor of and within that town, do hereby petition the General Board of Health to direct a Superintending-Inspector to visit the said town, and to make inquiry and examination with respect thereto, with a view to the application of the said Act, according to the provisions of the said Act in that behalf.

(Signed by)

E. Cuttance, Mayor,

John Ellis,	}	Aldermen,
James Cornish,		
S. Brougham,	}	Councillors,
Thos. Rogers,		
W. S. Olver,		
Edwd. Read,		
Jas. D. Genn,		
John Williams,		
Joseph Carne,		
S. Edmonds,		
Jas. B. Cox,	}	
Edwd. S. Tregoning,		

and 115 other persons, the total number of signatures to the petition being 128.

Number of persons rated in Falmouth town rate-book, - 342

	£	s.	d.
Rateable value of property assessed in Falmouth town,	6275	3	4
Deduct rateable value of vacancies, - - -	647	7	8
	<hr/>		
	£5627	15	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Rateable value of property represented by petitioners, £2461 5 0

N.B.—Every medical man in the district signed this petition.

PETITION FROM FALMOUTH PARISH.

The petition from the parish of Falmouth contains the signatures of eighty-nine rate-payers; the total number rated in the parish of Falmouth being 440.

The total amount of rateable property in the parish is 7,428*l.* of which about one seventh is farm land and other property.

The total rateable property represented in the petition is 1,936*l.*

Woodlane,
Falmouth Parish.
10. 24 53.

(Signed) JOHN BARCLAY.

Preamble of the Petition in favour of Inquiry from the Parish of Falmouth.

Public Health Act 1848.

To the General Board of Health.

Whereas by the Public Health Act 1848, it is enacted that from time to time after the passing of that Act, upon the petition of not less than one tenth of the inhabitants rated to the relief of the poor of any city, town, borough, parish or place having a known or defined boundary, not being less than thirty in the whole; the General Board of Health may, if and when they shall think fit, direct a Superintending Inspector to visit such city, town, borough, or place, and to make public inquiry and to examine witnesses as to the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, the state of the burying grounds, the number and sanitary condition of the inhabitants, and as to any local Acts of Parliament in force within such city, town, borough, parish, or place, for having lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, supplying with water, or improving the same, or having relation to the purposes of this Act, also as to the natural drainage areas, and the existing municipal parochial or other local boundaries, and the boundaries which may be most advantageously adopted, for the purposes of this Act; and as to any other matters in respect whereof the said Board may desire to be informed for the purpose of enabling them to judge of the propriety of reporting to Her Majesty or making a provisional order as mentioned in the said Act.

Now therefore we, the undersigned inhabitants of the *Parish of Falmouth*, in the county of Cornwall, and rated to the relief of the poor of and within that parish, and being not less than one-tenth in number of the inhabitants rated to the relief of the poor of and within the same parish, do hereby petition the General Board of Health, to direct a Superintending Inspector to visit the

said parish, and to make inquiry and examination with respect thereto ; with a view to the application of the said Act according to its provisions in that behalf.

(Signed by)

S. H. Pellew, Esq.,	County Magistrate.
Charles Fox	} Guardians
P. H. Gutheridge	
John Barclay,	} of the poor for
James Baynard,	
William Broad,	} Overseers.
John Hill,	
Thomas Rogers,	} Borough
T. Baly, Curate,	
James Ross, Collector of Customs.	} Magistrates.
J. Foyster, Comptroller of do.	
W. M. Boase, M. D.	
Joseph Fox, Surgeon.	
R. S. Donnall, do.	

and seventy-five others, the total number signing being eighty-nine.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED AT THE INQUIRY, PRAYING FOR DELAY IN
THE APPLICATION OF THE ACT.

TOWN OF FALMOUTH.

To R. Rawlinson, Esquire.

We, the undersigned rate-payers of the *town of Falmouth*, having been informed that the inhabitants of a large number of places where the provisions of the Health of Towns Act have been adopted have complained of the working of the said Act, and further, having been informed that it is in contemplation to make considerable alterations in the said Act during the next session of Parliament do, therefore most respectfully beg to inform you that it is our decided conviction, that it is not desirable at present to take any steps for the purpose of adopting the provisions of the said Act in this town.

Dated this 2nd December, 1853.

Signed by

James B. Moorman,
Edward Dunning,
Edward Cobon,
Edward B. Tweedy,
(and sixty-four others.)

REMARKS.—Some of the persons who had signed this memorial withdrew their opposition before the inquiry terminated.

THE RECORDER AND THE GRAND JURY ADVOCATE THE APPLICATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT TO THE TOWN OF FALMOUTH.

At the Borough Sessions held on the 16th October 1846, the recorder, Herman Merivale, Esq. explained the provisions of the Health of Towns Bill, then under discussion in Parliament, and the grand jury subsequently made an entry in their presentment book to the following effect :

“ The grand jury beg to request the attention of the corporation to the Health of Towns Bill alluded to by the recorder in his charge to the grand jury, this present sessions, in order that its provisions might be enforced to the general benefit of the inhabitants of the town.” Signed by all the grand jury.

At the sessions held on 21st July, 1847, the grand jury made the following presentment.

“ The grand jury beg to request the attention of the corporation to the removal of nuisances for the general benefit of the inhabitants of the town.” Signed by all the grand jury.

At the sessions held on the 25th October, 1853, the recorder C. Dacres Bevan, Esq. explained to the grand jury the measures that had been adopted by the rate-payers and council for the purpose of securing the operation of the provisions of the Public Health Act, and the closing of the church-yard, and the grand jury noticed the subject in the following terms.

“ The grand jury beg to record their approval of the steps that are about being taken for carrying out the sanitary measures for the health of the town.” Signed by all the grand jury.

FALMOUTH TOWN.

Nuisances Removal Act tried and found to be inefficient.

The borough council on the 9th November 1849, unanimously adopted a report presented to them by the Sanitary Committee, which, after minutely detailing their proceeding under the provisions of the Nuisance Removal Act, ended thus.

“ In conclusion the committee feels it to be its duty to remark, that the statute under which it has been acting is only temporary and partially remedial, and that the prevalence of fatal epidemic diseases will hasten on the time when it will be absolutely necessary to place this locality under the Health of Towns Act. Among the duties to be discharged towards their poor and destitute neighbours, by those who are placed in more comfortable and happier circumstances, the promotion of cleanliness, and the providing of wholesome habitations, are not the least important and happy will it be for the country at large if the awful disease which has so lately visited us, shall be the means of leading us to promote these desirable objects.

“(Signed) W. J. GENN,
Town Clerk.”

“ Falmouth, 9th Nov., 1849.

FALMOUTH PARISH.

The following extracts detail many local nuisances which proper sewers and drains will alone remove. The sewerage of portions of the parish must be through the borough. It is therefore of the utmost importance the boundary for sanitary purposes should be extended as proposed.

Abstract of Visitors' Reports, October 1853.

Local Nuisances.—The visitors of the No. 1 District (Arwenack-street to the bar, taking the lower or east side of New-street) after enumerating some special cases requiring immediate attention, report

that there is a general neglect of lime-washing, a deficient supply of water, a disgusting condition of the privies, cesspools, drains, and pits in the courts and alleys, the inmates complaining at times of almost insupportable stenches from the above causes. Few drains either public or private are furnished with stench traps. The premises at the back of both sides of Arwenack-street and on the quays are reported to be in a very offensive state from accumulation of filth, and a constant percolation of noxious matter from drains and privy-pits into premises below them.

No sewer in this street.

Eight drains and sewers are reported as offensive and requiring alteration.

One piggery requires removal.

Thirty-two privy-pits in a bad state, should be cleansed or covered in.

Six yards and other premises need cleansing and lime-washing.

The visitors conclude their report by expressing the opinion "that no permanent improvement can be effected until a general system of sewerage and drainage be established," an opinion in which the general committee concur.

The sub-committee for the No. 2 District (higher side of New-street, southwards, to the commencement of the rope-walk, and westwards to the New-road, including Mount Zion, Wodchouse-terrace, and Woodlane), have handed in their notes in full. From these it appears that it comprises about 110 houses; in thirty-six the cesspits are in a bad state and require to be emptied, in ten the cesspits require to be covered in or contracted. One piggery requires removal. The drains are not much complained of, though few of them are trapped. It should be observed that in this district two-thirds of the houses are of the better class, in which nuisances ought not to be found.

The No. 3 District (left side of the moor, Water lane, and Wellington-terrace), comprises about 100 houses, thirty of which are in Wellington-terrace and newly built; the sub-committee, however, report seventeen cesspits full to overflowing and very offensive, most of them situated much too near the dwellings, and not covered in. Thirty-six drains without traps and situated close to back doors, or under sitting room windows, generally badly constructed and incomplete. Sixteen drains reported in good order, some of them furnished with traps. There is, in some parts, a great neglect of lime-washing. A good underground common sewer, the whole length of the moor, into which all private drains can be made to flow is a great desideratum, and the sub-committee are glad to report that in conjunction with the way-wardens and Lord Wodehouse's agent, they have made an arrangement by which they hope there will be one provided for the Wellington-terrace, the state of which terrace was on their first visit most disgraceful.

The visitors in the No. 4 District (right side of the moor including Berkley Vale, Erisey, and Trevethan-terraces), report the locality to be generally clean, but the drainage very defective, and recommend it as absolutely necessary for the preservation of

health, that a common sewer be carried underground the whole length of the moor. They report twenty-two instances of private drains requiring attention, being imperfectly formed or out of repair.

The general committee are of opinion that no private drain should pass under or through a dwelling house, as is too frequently the case, except through properly constructed earthenware drain pipes, and with a good fall; by any other method drains are liable to leakage, and consequently to become unwholesome.

The slaughter-houses, five in number, are all more or less of an annoyance to the parish, and sooner or later their business must doubtless be carried on elsewhere; but so long as they remain where they are, they should be cleansed from every particle of offal, filth and offensive matter, at least weekly, and subjected to regular inspection, and all matters so removed must be carried to a distance from Falmouth.

The several sub-committees have, with scarcely any exception, been received with the greatest civility by the occupants, many of whom expressed themselves glad to have their premises so visited

(Signed) JOHN BARCLAY,
Honorary Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The following evidence as to the number of old burial grounds, number of burials, rate of fees, &c., amount of church rates paid, and information as to the new cemetery was given by William Tolmie Tresidder, solicitor, and churchwarden of Falmouth, who stated:—

There are three burial-grounds within the parish of Falmouth, viz. the churchyard, a burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends, and a general cemetery.

CHURCHYARD, *description of.*

The churchyard of this parish was first used about the year 1664, added to about 1740, and again added to about 1800. It is attached to the church, and situated on the north-east side of the parish, in about the centre of the most densely populated part of it, and, exclusive of the church, contains, according to actual measurement, rather less than one acre of land, and is surrounded by dwelling-houses on every side. The houses are contiguous on all but one side, and on that separated only by a space of about forty feet. About two-fifths only of the churchyard are within the limits of the municipal borough (or town) of Falmouth. The state of the churchyard at Falmouth is such as to render the decent interment of the dead in common graves altogether impossible, and, I should say, must be very injurious, if not absolutely dangerous, to the health of those persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of it.

Character of Subsoil ; a "spear" or "borer" has to be used.

The soil is light killas and marl, and the sexton uses an instrument called a "spear" (being a long iron bar shaped with a conical steel point †), to probe the ground prior to digging a grave, in order to ascertain whether there be any coffins beneath the ground about to be broken, and if so the state of preservation they are in. If the ground be free from human remains the point of the "spear," when withdrawn from the ground, appears bright and dry ; should a sound coffin obstruct the "spear" that fact is discerned from the sound produced by striking the instrument against the obstruction ; and should the "spear" pass through the lid of a coffin and come in contact with human remains the point of the instrument, when withdrawn, is discoloured by a moist black substance which adheres to it.

Graves are shallow.

The depth of graves varies, rarely exceeding four feet, and often being less than three feet from the grass. The graves have an apparent depth which they do not actually possess, the soil being thrown up on each side, and a plank placed thereon for the accommodation of mourners. Persons looking in the grave would therefore think it much deeper than the fact warrants.

Coffins exposed.—Ground full of human remains.

Coffins are almost invariably exposed whenever a grave is made. I have seen, I should think, the sides or ends of as many as four or five coffins exposed in one grave ; and notwithstanding the use of the "spear," graves having been dug to a depth of two feet or more have frequently to be filled in, the space between coffins then found being insufficient to admit another coffin ; another grave is consequently dug in a spot where more room can be obtained. The soil of the churchyard is very full of human remains. After a heavy shower small bones, and pieces of bone, may be seen on the surface, near newly-made graves, or on spots where there is an absence of grass.

With a view partially to remedy this, and to prevent the effluvia, which is said to arise from the churchyard, some hundreds of loads of earth have from time to time been wheeled into and spread over the churchyard.

No plan of the ground nor any proper register kept.

There is no map of the churchyard nor any register kept of the situation of graves.

PRIVATE BURIAL GROUNDS.

The burial-ground of the Society of Friends is within 100 yards of the churchyard, and is attached to their meeting-house. It also is surrounded by dwelling-houses which are contiguous on two sides ; the interments in this ground are comparatively few, perhaps not more, on an average, than three annually.

NEW CEMETERY, *particulars of.*

There is a general cemetery at Hangman-hill, about a mile from the borough, opened about a year and nine months since,

and provided for the interment of the bodies of all having right of sepulture in the present churchyard. This cemetery is unconsecrated, in order that persons of all religious denominations may bury their dead according to their own forms, or with their own religious observances ; it consequently is little used by members of the established church.

There have been upwards of 102 burials in this cemetery during the twenty-one months it has been open.

Under the Act 16 & 17 Viet. c. 134. a burial-board has been recently formed in this parish ; and the return handed in by Mr. Carne, chairman of that board, is a copy of that made by me as churchwarden of the parish, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department ; to this return I beg to refer you, as if annexed to my statement.

Old Burial Ground, number of Burials, scale of Fees, Church Rates levied, &c.

The borough or town of Falmouth, although having a separate and distinct boundary for municipal purposes, is within the parish (or ecclesiastical division) of Falmouth, and for all ecclesiastical purposes is part and parcel of the parish.

I furnish the following statement, viz :—

No. 1. Burials in Falmouth churchyard for fourteen years.

No. 2. Scale of ordinary and other fees on burials.

No. 3. Church-rates levied from fifth February 1846, to 26th May 1853, both inclusive.

No. 1.—BURIALS in Falmouth Churchyard for 14 years.

Year ending	Number of Burials registered.	
31st Oct. 1840 -	130	}
" 1841 -	192	
" 1842 -	146	
" 1843 -	132	
" 1844 -	164	
" 1845 -	119	
" 1846 -	124	
" 1847 -	140	}
" 1848 -	127	
" 1849 -	175	
" 1850 -	149	
" 1851 -	119	
" 1852 -	123	
" 1853 -	192	

First 7 years.
1,007 total.
143, ⁶/₇ average.

Last 7 years
1,025 total.
146, ³/₇ average.

14)2,032 total of 14 years.

145, ²/₁₄ average of 14 years.

Note.—This return is exclusive of about forty still-births annually, and about twelve unbaptised infants annually ; none of which are recorded in the register book of burials, although buried in the churchyard.

No. 2.—SCALE of Ordinary FEES on BURIALS.

To whom payable.	Parishioners.			Non-Parishioners.			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Minister - - -	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	1	0
Clerk - - -	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	1	0
Sexton - - -	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	1	0
Total - - -	0	10	6	1	1	0	0	6	0

EXTRAORDINARY FEES ON BURIALS.

Description of Fee.	Payable to Rector.		Payable to Churchwardens.	
	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.
For the ground, on the construction of a brick grave 8 ft. by 4, exterior dimensions - - -	The fees to the rector are not fixed. He makes an arbitrary charge in each case.	Sometimes more than the amount paid to the churchwardens and sometimes less.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ditto ditto vault, 8 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. ditto - - -			2 10 0	5 0 0
On opening same for the interment of every body therein, after the first - - -			5 0 0	10 0 0
On the erection of a monument or headstone in the churchyard, or inscription thereon - - -			1 1 0	2 2 0
Ditto of a memorial or tablet in the church - - -			0 5 0	0 10 0
On burial within the church - - -	As may be agreed upon at the time. The last payment in this respect was 16 <i>l.</i> to the rector in 1841.			
On burial within the church - - -	As may be agreed upon at the time. The last payment in this respect was 50 <i>l.</i> which was divided equally by the rector and churchwardens in 1848.			

Note.—Until the present rector succeeded to the living the fees, on the occasions in the latter section of the above Table, were paid to the churchwardens, the rector claiming no part thereof.

No. 3.—CHURCH RATES levied from 5th February 1846 to 26th May 1853, inclusive.

When made.	Average Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.	Amount in the £.	Amount Assessed.
5th February 1846 - - -	16,176 12 6	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
11th March 1147 - - -		13,368 0 8½	0 1½	79 10 8½
30th September 1847 - - -		13,306 10 11	0 0½	25 3 11
31st August 1848 - - -		12,462 12 9	0 2½	131 11 2
30 August 1849 - - -		12,228 7 1	0 1½	79 10 10½
20th March 1851 - - -		12,723 3 5	0 2½	133 11 5½
26th May, 1853 - - -		12,592 9 2	0 2	104 19 1½
26th May, 1853 - - -		12,932 16 4	0 2	109 10 3½
Total of 7 rates - - -	- - -	89,614 0 3½	1 0½	663 17 6½
Average of 7 rates - - -	- - -	12,802 0 0½	0 1½	94 16 9½
Amount assessed on an average of 8 years - - -	- - -	- - -	0 1½	82 19 8½

Note.—The rate made May 1853 will extend to February 1854. The average assessment is therefore made on eight years.

APPENDIX C.

DEFECTIVE SANITARY STATE OF THE BOROUGH IN 1845.

The following report was put in as evidence by Captain Head at my inquiry. Many of the statements as to the wretched condition of the poor remain in force:—

COPY of a REPORT from Capt. HEAD, RN., forwarded to the Right Honourable Lord MORPETH, MP. in the year 1845.

MY LORD,

As it is probable that your Bill for the better sanity of towns in this kingdom, will come before Parliamant this session I think it the duty of every well-wisher to the community to render strength to a cause which must ultimately tend to be of the greatest benefit to the public generally.

Since my residence in Falmouth, for full three years, I have frequently attended in relieving the distressed condition of the poorer classes, of which there are more than 150 families, containing inmates to the amount of 900 persons, and this out of a population of little more than 10,000.

In the above number of families no less than sixty have only *one room to each family*, and many of these rooms not more than ten feet square; the number of inmates in each room vary from eight to twelve. In many of the rooms the filth and dirt is allowed to remain till every description of vermin is gendered in multitudes, and the persons of many of the inmates are so filthy, that it is almost impossible to come near them.

I know a woman with a weak sickly son, in one of those hovels who was requested constantly by the poor law guardians and myself to remove to the union, but the municipal body having *no authority in these cases*, she was allowed to remain in this state till illness obliged her to be taken to the union house. Her rags were obliged to be destroyed, they were so full of vermin, and in less than twenty-four hours she died.

But this is not the greatest misery that is witnessed in these sinks of filth; I have been lately called to the relief of a sick and distressed family, who though clean in person, were so crowded in one small room to the amount of seven persons, (*viz* :) husband and wife, grandmother and three children, with a sister and her husband. The husband was then lying in bed ill of a fever, and the wife, who died the day previous to my calling, was then lying in her coffin at the foot of the poor man's bed, the other branches of the family taking their meals in the same room.

For want of common sewers the filth is collected in pits in a putrid state close to the doors of these wretched hovels. In many of these rooms the inmates have not a bed to lie on, but a few rags huddled together, which accumulate filth and vermin.

The want of common sewers is seriously felt in every part of the town and parish, and the draining out of every description of filth from dwelling houses into the streets, is most obnoxious and detrimental to general health.

The burial-ground is surrounded by dwelling houses containing a dense population, and is so full that the graves cannot be opened except a staff with an iron point is driven down to ascertain if the bodies formerly deposited are yet in a decomposed state. The effluvia is most injurious.

Mr. Head further stated :—

I have been a resident at Falmouth for nearly ten years, and am happy to say that some of the nuisances named in my letter of 1845 have been *in some measure* abated during these last two years. But with respect to sewerage and drainage nothing effectually has been done either for town or parish.

Remarks as to Sailors' Homes.—Falmouth.—Being a sea-port town of some note, with an excellent harbour, shipping to the number of 3,000 annually anchor in this port, consequently a great number of seamen of all nations are on the stream. Within the last two years the officers of Her Majesty's navy have (by the assistance of county subscriptions) established an excellent Sailors' Home, where have been received, during the last year, about 1,500 seamen ; which has so far been a great blessing in saving many a poor sailor from those dens of iniquity where they are ever subject to robbery and plunder.

(Signed) RICHARD JOHN HEAD,
Commander Royal Navy.

APPENDIX D.

The water supplying Falmouth having been brought from the district indicated in the following report, I have given this abstract as the best explanation of the character of the district and the quality of the water :—

ABSTRACT from the REPORT by J. M. HERBERT and T. PAGE, Esquires, on the Falmouth Waterworks Bill.

Description of the site of Falmouth.—The town of Falmouth is situated on the south-western side of that part of the estuary of Carrick Road which forms Falmouth harbour, the left part of the town occupying a narrow and irregular slip of ground between the sea and the hills on the south west, which rise rapidly from the water's edge ; the streets are narrow, the leading thoroughfare being in many places not even twenty feet in width. The district which it is intended to supply consists of the town of Falmouth and parts of the parishes of Budock and Falmouth, and containing, according to the returns furnished to us, 1,555 houses and 10,079 inhabitants. Many of the poorer classes live in very crowded courts, alike deficient, as the mayor stated, in ventilation and the means of cleanliness.

Of Falmouth as a Packet Station.—Until recently Falmouth was the station for the mail packets to the Mediterranean, Egypt, South America, and the West Indies ; and in consequence of their removal to Southampton, the house property in the town has

been considerably deteriorated in value ; the houses of the poorer classes having been depreciated, it is stated, in the proportion of thirty per cent., and those of a better description twenty to twenty-five per cent.

From the returns given in by Captain Head, it appears that about 2,770 sail of vessels annually enter the port. Many ships call here for orders ; it is still the station for the packets to the Brazils, Maderia, and Buenos Ayres ; and it is anticipated by the inhabitants that the extension of the South Devon Railway to the town, combined with the eligibility of the harbour in position, will not only considerably increase the trade of the port, but induce its re-establishment as an important packet station.

Proposed Measures for Supply ; Sources and Quality of the Water.
The sources of the proposed supply are certain springs and streams at Kegilliack and part of the College river.

Specimens of the water have been analysed by Mr. Hunt, of the Museum of Economic Geology, and the results of his analyses are as follow :—

ANALYSES.

	From a small Spring in the Hill.	From the Stream on the Hill.	From College River.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Hardness - - -	10	9·5	8·5
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Solid contents per gallon	11½	11½	10
Contents per gallon :			
Muriate of Soda - -	1·5	2·0	1·3
Sulphate of Lime - -	2·4	2·0	1·5
Carbonate of Lime - -	5·2	4·6	4·2
" Magnesia -	·5	·5	·6
Silica - - - -	1·3	1·4	1·5
Potash - - - -	·4	·4	·6
Iron - - - -	-	·5	—
Organic Matter - -	-	-	·3
	11·3	11·4	10·0

He further states, that the sample waters which were collected and sent by Captain Head to Mr. Harvey, are very superior for all domestic purposes to water from the red sandstone district near Liverpool, and the chalk of the London basin, which he had recently analysed.

Particulars of the Quantity to be supplied, and the Quantity to be derived from the proposed Sources. — The quantity, as esti-

mated by Mr. Laxton, the engineer for the works, is at the rate of twelve and a half gallons for each individual per day, or

	Gallons.
For 10,000 inhabitants - - -	125,000 per day
For supplying the shipping - - -	10,000 "
For watering the roads - - -	50,000 "
For baths, wash-houses, and other require- ments - - - - -	37,500 "
Making a total of -	<u>222,500</u>

He has assumed in this estimate that the works supply the whole district, and from this he deducts the quantity of water supplied from the present sources, calculated at 75,000 gallons, but, taking the probable demand for the first five years, the quantity required is calculated as under :—

	Gallons.
630 houses at fifty-six gallons each - - -	35,280
For inns, public buildings, and poor-house - - -	2,000
For shipping - - - - -	7,500
For watering the streets - - - - -	50,000
Baths, wash-houses, &c. - - - - -	50,063
	<u>144,843</u>

on which supply, he states, the estimates are founded.

From the ordnance map, Mr. Laxton calculates that the College river is the recipient of five square miles of drainage ; and from meteorological tables for 1845, kept at Falmouth by Mr. Lovel Squire, he calculates that, taking one-third the quantity of rain falling in the month of June (nearly the driest month in that year at Falmouth), as running into the college river, there would be 5,808,000 cubic feet of water supplied to the river in the month of June. On this calculation, the quantity required for the town being 23,175 cubic feet per day, or 695,250 cubic feet for thirty days, would, supposing it derived from the College river, be one-fifteenth part of the quantity supplied to the river ; but taking one-third of the quantity supplied to the river during the entire year (viz., thirty-nine inches), it would amount, on five square miles, to 151,008,000 cubic feet ; and the annual quantity required for the town being 8,458,875 cubic feet, would be nearly 1-18th of the whole quantity discharged into the river, assuming that one-third only of the quantity of rain falling be so discharged ; although in hilly districts the quantity estimated as running to the drainage streams amounts to more than two-thirds of the total quantity which falls.

On the Supply from the Springs independent of the College River.
—The promoters stated their impression, that by a reserve reservoir they would be enabled to supply the quantity required for the town without abstracting any from the mills, of which there are four, worked by the stream below the site of the proposed reservoir. The first of these, occupied by Mr. Blaney, contains two pair of

stones ; the second and fourth, occupied by Mr. Dunstan, containing the second three pair of stones, and a dressing machine and the fourth two pair of stones ; the third, occupied by Mr. Teague, containing two pair of stones. From the evidence, it appears the mills have not a sufficient supply of water during the summer months, and therefore, supposing the promoters to take water from the College river, or the streams running into it, compensation would be required by the mill owners. Although we apprehend this is not a matter for our inquiry, yet, as we anticipate that water will have to be taken from the College river, we beg leave to express our opinion that there will be no difficulty in arranging the terms of compensation, and therefore that the abstraction of water from these mills is not a subject affecting the merits of the Bill.

Of the Proposed Works.—The works proposed by the promoters consist of a reservoir calculated to contain 179,200 cubic feet ; and from this reservoir a nine-inch main is to be carried to the Market Strand ; a distance, per plan, of two miles eight chains. From this nine-inch main, four four-inch branches are to be extended along the streets ; the first leaving the main at the west end of Stratton-place, near the two-mile point, and running up the street opposite the Green Bank Hotel, 1,520 feet in length ; the three other pipes leave the main at Killigrew-street, and run along Church-street and Arwenack-street, to the boundary of the parish, 2,680 feet in length ; along Poran-hill to its junction with Swanpool-street, 1,980 feet in length ; and up Killigrew-street to its junction with Brook-street, 1,175 feet in length ; and from these branches would be carried along minor streets.

The datum line is high water-mark of spring tides at Falmouth. The top of the reservoir is 178 feet above the datum ; the lowest part of the town in the Market Strand is eighty feet above the datum, and the levels of the streets are as follows :

	Above datum,						
	Ft.	Ft.	In.				
Highway in front of Dunstanville-terrace	-	-	-	25	to	38	0
Middle-terrace	-	-	-	80	to	120	0
Basset-street	-	-	-			138	0
Bright-terrace	-	-	-	8	to	67	0
Eresby-terrace	-	-	-			89	5
Killigrew-street	-	-	-	21	to	103	0
Brook-street	-	-	-	64	to	101	0
Wellington-terrace	-	-	-	117	to	124	0
Porhan-hill and lane	-	-	-	63	to	80	0
Market-street	-	-	-			18	0
Church-street	-	-	-	18	to	87	0
Arwenack-street	-	-	-	23	to	37	0
Swanpool-street	-	-	-	23	to	92	0
Woodlane-terrace	-	-	-	110	to	126	0
Lane joining this terrace } and Brook-street }	-	-	-	110	to	174	0
Water in Reservoir	-	-	-			178	0

Of the Capabilities of Supply.—It appears, therefore, that with pipes of sufficient bore all the present buildings may be supplied from the reservoir, and most of them to the highest floors; and that the supply would also be available in all the leading streets for extinguishing fires by the pressure in the mains, though not in buildings situated in the most elevated parts of the town.

Of the Estimate.—The estimate for the proposed works is stated at 8,000*l.* including purchase of property, &c. We have not deemed it within our province to enter into an analysis of estimates in such detail as to commit ourselves to an opinion of their sufficiency or the contrary. This would be imposing upon the surveying officers a responsibility which, considering the limited time allowed for the investigation, and the effect which such an opinion might have on the future progress of the measure, they would not be prepared to incur.

In the present case, on our expressing a wish that some satisfactory assurance might be given as to the sufficiency of the estimate, we have received a letter from Messrs. Easton and Amos, stating their willingness to execute the work at the specified amount, and their respectability is a sufficient guarantee that this would be undertaken.

Of the Company—

	£	s.	d.
The capital of the company is to be	10,000	0	0
The number of shares	2,000	0	0
The amount of each share	5	0	0
The monies to be borrowed under the power of the Act is	3,300	0	0
The estimated income is	1,200	0	0

of which 365*l.* is expected to be derived from the supply of water to shipping at 1*s.* per tun and 808*l.* 10*s.* from dwelling houses and public buildings.

The estimated cost of annual management is 650*l.*

The calculated dividend is from five to six per cent.

Of the Rates.—The rates proposed to be charged are on the principal of 5 per cent. on the rack rent, up to a rental of 24*l.* per annum, gradually decreasing to 4 per cent., when the rental amounts to 50*l.*; to 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent. when the rental amounts to 60*l.*; to 3*l.* 11*s.* per cent. when the rental reaches 70*l.*; and to 3*l.* per cent. for rentals of 100*l.*; above that rental 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent.

	£	s.	d.
The charge to public institutions is, per annum	3	0	0
The charge for water closets generally (each)	0	10	0
Do. for private baths (each)	0	10	0
But at our own suggestion the promoter reduced the rate to	0	5	0
The charge for rates for trading purposes, per 1,000 cubic feet	0	10	0
The charge for water supply to shipping per tun	0	1	0

The promoters, at our suggestion, consented to supply gratis any water which might be required for public baths and wash-houses and other sanitary purposes, instead of charging, as they had proposed, at the rate of *5d.* per 1,000 cubic feet; and they also consented to provide fire plugs, adapted for the fire hose being screwed to them, that no delay may be experienced on the completion of the works in saving buildings, &c., from fire.

APPENDIX E.

BOUNDARY PROPOSED in 1837.

The following remarks are so much to the purpose, as to the advantages of an extended boundary, that I have no hesitation in placing them before your Honourable Board.

REMARKS of the COMMISSIONERS as to their proposed EXTENSION of BOUNDARY.

In those boroughs where the ancient limits are obviously too narrow, our duties have been comparatively easy, because we have generally found that a proposal to extend the boundaries, so as to suit them to the present amount of wealth and population, has met with the approval of all the inhabitants.

But on the other hand, where the ancient limits are too extensive, and a proposal has been made to curtail them, we have had to contend with many difficulties, and in some cases we have been obliged to recommend a boundary disapproved by many of the inhabitants, whose wishes we should have been glad to consult, had they not been opposed to those general principles by which we conceived we ought to be guided.

The principles which have actuated us in making such recommendations are as follows.

The chief advantages afforded by municipal incorporation may be considered under the heads of jurisdiction and police; the former consisting in a cheap and convenient tribunal for the administration of justice, and the latter in a provision for the safety and convenience of the inhabitants, in cleansing, paving, and lighting the streets, and providing a daily and nightly watch.

These advantages are attended with burthens, such as liability to fill corporate offices, service on juries, and contribution to local taxation.

It is obvious that these two advantages of jurisdiction and police stand upon a very different footing, with reference to the class of persons who are capable of sharing in them; because the advantage of jurisdiction may be enjoyed by persons living at a considerable distance from each other, while those of police, are necessarily confined to those whose houses are nearly contiguous.

REPORT upon the proposed MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.—BOROUGH of FALMOUTH, by the OFFICERS appointed to INQUIRE into the BOUNDARIES of BOROUGHs in ENGLAND and WALES. 1837.

Present Municipal Limits.—The municipal borough of Falmouth forms the central division of the modern town. It is bounded on

the north by the harbour, on the south and on the east by the parish of Falmouth, and on the west by the parish of Budock. Its area is forty statute acres; its population at the last census was 4760; the number of inhabited houses 652, the number now separately rated is 322. The parochial assessments for the last year amounted to 1,216*l* 16*s.* 3*d.*; the assessed value of the property is 6,240*l.* a year; the real value 8,320*l.* a year.

The Town and surrounding District.—The town is divided between the old borough and the adjoining parishes of Falmouth and Budock, and the proportion in which it is divided with the relative character of the several divisions, will appear from the following facts.

In the old borough out of 652 inhabited houses only 322 are rated, and of these 131 pay taxes; in the parish division 262 are rated, and 147 are taxed; in the Budock division 119 are rated and 74 are taxed. It appears therefore, that out of 703 rated houses in the town, 381 are beyond the municipal limits, and of those which pay taxes nearly two-thirds.

We have stated that the assessments to the poor in the borough amounted last year to 1,216*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In the parish division they amounted in the same year to 493*l.*; and in the Budock division to 128*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* But the value of the rateable property in each bears a very different proportion. In the borough it is assessed at 6,240*l.* a year; in the parish at 4,380*l.*; in Budock at 2,736; (in the Budock division houses are rated with gardens and other portions of land, the amount stated includes the land.) These assessments are made on three-fourths of the computed value.

A comparison of the taxes paid in the three divisions, and of the number of persons by whom they are paid, will furnish further illustrations of their relative character.

In the borough the amount for the year 1834-5 was 377*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*, and the number of contributors 177; in the parish the amount was 495*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.*, and the number of contributors 172; in the Budock division the amount was 288*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* and the number of contributors 80.

Again, the number of registered voters in the borough is 173; in the parish 172; in Budock 79 (this is the number registered in Budock, but they are not all resident in Falmouth; 13 reside in Penryn).

It is obvious, therefore, how considerable a portion of the town is excluded from the municipal borough.

Parish of Falmouth.—Beyond the town, in the parish of Falmouth, only ten houses are rated to the poor, and of these eight are farms. The extent of this parish is 1,170 statute acres; its most distant point from the town about three-quarters-of-a-mile.

The whole number of its inhabitants in 1831 was 2,523, forming 582 families, of which only seventeen were chiefly employed in agriculture. Nearly six-sevenths of the rates in this parish are paid by the town population. Out of 579*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, the assessments for the last year, they paid 493*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The annual value of the lands, which are separately rated, is estimated at 2,000*l.* a year, and assessed at 1,500*l.*

Parish of Budock.—On the north-west of the town, all the lands as far as Penryn is in the parish of Budock. This parish extends over 3,320 statute acres, and contained at the last census 105 agricultural families.

Pendennis Castle.—Pendennis Castle occupies a detached portion on the south-east, which, except on the side of Falmouth, is surrounded by the sea. Besides the Castle, this portion contains four houses rated to the poor, which are valued at 90*l.* a year ; the land at 49*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Flushing and Little Falmouth, on the opposite side of the harbour, in the parish of Mylor, are connected with the town by a ferry, which plies from morning to night, throughout the year. If a bridge were substituted for the ferry, we should not hesitate to call them a suburb of the town ; as it is, the intercourse between them is constant, and they appear to be identified in local interest.

Little Falmouth is very inconsiderable ; but Flushing has its quays and wharfs, and contains 214 rated houses. The parochial assessment for last year, on these houses and the adjoining lands, amounted to 190*l.* 9*s.* ; on the lands alone to 16*l.* 4*s.*

Parliamentary Boundary.—The parliamentary boundary includes the old borough, the entire parish of Falmouth, and all that part of Budock which lies between Falmouth and Penryn. It also includes the town and borough of Penryn, with part of the parish of Gluvias.

PROPOSED BOUNDARY.

The Commissioners say :—“ In recommending a new municipal boundary we shall adopt that which is now established for parliamentary purposes, as far as this can be done ; not that we should have proposed the imaginary line by which two of its points are connected, where a road is close at hand ; but the line being now established, we have not thought it worth while to propose any change.

“ We recommend, then, that the whole of the eastern side of the parliamentary borough should be included in the municipal borough ; and the distance we fix on the east is about a mile from the town gaol. It is chiefly on the road to Penryn that the town has extended, and by this division we allow ample room for further extension. On the south, the extreme distance will be less, and might be still further lessened by dividing the parish of Falmouth ; but looking to its connexion with the town, and the small proportion of local taxation which will fall on those who are not actually residing within it ; we prefer the adoption of a boundary which already exists for parochial and parliamentary purposes.

“ We further recommend, that the detached portion of Budock which contains Pendennis Castle should be united with the borough. This is suggested by its position, and for convenience in matters of local jurisdiction.

“ Upon the union of Flushing we are not so fully agreed, as to express a decided opinion ; but we have already observed that, if

it were connected with Falmouth by a bridge instead of a ferry, we could not hesitate to call it a suburb of the town. It is included with the adjoining fields in the following boundary line, and may be omitted by a slight modification. A portion of the harbour is also included, but it is not intended to interfere with the present jurisdiction of the port."

Boundary Line.—From the southernmost point (1), in the parish of Budock, at which the boundary of the parliamentary borough of Penryn and Falmouth crosses the boundary fence of the Barn Estate or Bishop's land, (which boundary fence divides the said Barn Estate from Ponsharden Farm), eastward along the boundary fence of the Barn Estate to the point (2), at which the same meets the Penryn road, thence in a straight line to the southern extremity (3), on the shore of Sailors' Creek, of the fence which divides certain lands called Bishop's lands from the estate of Lord Clinton; thence northward along the said fence to the point (4), at which the same meets the road from Penryn to Tregew, thence eastward along the road from Penryn to Tregew, to the point (5), at which the same meets the road leading from such road to Mylor Bridge, thence along the said road to Mylor Bridge for a distance of of 240 yards (6); thence in a straight line to the point (7), at which the road from Little Falmouth to Mylor Church, meets the road which leads by Lodge House and Trefusis Farm to the sea coast; thence along the last-mentioned road and along the eastern edge of the pier in continuation of such road to the sea coast (8); thence along the sea coast to Trefusis Point (9); thence along a straight line drawn from Trefusis point or Bar Point, to the point (10), at which such straight line cuts the boundary of the parliamentary borough of Penryn and Falmouth; thence eastward along the boundary of the parliamentary borough to the northernmost point (11), at which the same meets the boundary of the detached portion of the parish of Budock, upon which Pendennis castle is situated; thence eastward along the boundary of the said detached portion of the parish of Budock to the southernmost point (12), at which the same meets the boundary of the parliamentary borough of Penryn and Falmouth; thence westward along the boundary of the said parliamentary borough to the point first decided.

(Signed) JOHN BUCKLE.
I. J. CHAPMAN.

The boundaries proposed for the purposes of the Public Health Act contain only a portion of the area, as indicated for the proposed extended municipal borough. The line of shore on the Falmouth side is intended to form one boundary.

R. RAWLINSON.



Wellcome Library
for the History
and Understanding
of Medicine 33